B.S.A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 182 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 172 BOMBAY TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1924 TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly ..	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly ..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE. CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT

TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT. Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G.P.O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26th July	CALEDONIA	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA		7,962
9th ,,	NARKUNDA	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
3th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIAx	18,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov	DELTA	MOREA *	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA		7,952
27th ,, 1925.	DELTA	MANTUA *	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA	MOREA *	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	OEVANHA @	Extra Steamer	8,052
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA	MANTUA *	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62.	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52.	,, 48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
25th July ..	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug. ..	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,, ..	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept ..	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,, ..	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct. ..	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,, ..	MORVADA ..	8,198
14th Nov. ..	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,, ..	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec. ..	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,, ..	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

F. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
22nd July	SARDINIA	6,684	MONGOLIA
19th Aug	SOUDAN	6,696	MOLDAVIA
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN
14th Oct	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA
9th Dec.	SICILIA	6,813	MOLDAVIA

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
23rd July ..	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa, 4-15 p.m.
23rd ,, ..	BANDRA ,,	Basrah via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 12-15 p.m.
25th ,, ..	VITA	Basrah via K'chi.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P.O Box 122.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru.	A. Ito	5339	21st July	31st July.
* Awa Maru.	T.Kurita	6028	28th July	11th Aug.
Morioka Maru.	S.Kamayama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Nagato Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5901	28th Aug.	11th Sep

* Passenger Accommodation.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

O.S.K. LINE.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)

REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
*Sumatra Maru	Y. Saito	5750	16th July	28th July
*Shunko Maru	G. Fujitai	6772	30th July	9th Aug
*Amur Maru	M. Seijo	7779	13th Aug.	24th Aug.
*Alps Maru	Y. Tezata	7756	27th Aug.	7th Sept

* Calling at Hongkong.

For particulars please apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

P. O. Box No. 355.
'Phone No. 22150.
Cable Address: "SHOSEN."

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $20,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING £ 4,500,000
SILVER $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG

LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Darien	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED and BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. G. S. FORSYTH,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,56,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers

Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.

A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1923.

A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

	Rs.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year	66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year	58,56,000
3. Annual income exceeds	12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23	2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund	50,00,000
6. Claims paid about	38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.

INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Bombay:
MUJMUDAR & CO.,
40, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 718.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, South Kanara
Manager:
K. C. VIDYARTHI

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.		
Fully paid up Capital	Fl.60,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	42,429,181	4,714,353
	Fl.102,429,181	£11,381,013

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint-Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.

Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer

Dr. D. Writer & Co.

Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7. A.

INSURANCE.

The Lakshmi Insurance Co., Ltd.

10, NISBET ROAD, LAHORE.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, of 1913 on 28th March, 1924.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. .. .. Rs. 10,00,000.

Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100, each.
Payable as follows:—
Rs. 5, on application. Rs. 5, on allotment.
The balance payable if at all called, as per terms in the body of the prospectus
OVER 6 LAKHS WORTH OF SHARES ALREADY APPLIED FOR.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. LALA LAJPAT RAI, 12, Court Street Lahore (Chairman).
2. PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU, M.L.A., Anand Bhavan, Allahabad.
3. RAIZADA BHAGAT RAM, M.L.C., Barat-Law, Jullundur.
4. RAI BAHADUR LALA DHANPAT RAI, M.L.C., Chairman, Board of Directors, The Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Lahore.
5. LALA DEWAN CHAND, M.L.C., Merchant, Amritsar.
6. Dr. NIHAL CHAND SIKRI, M.L.C., McLeod Road, Lahore.
7. PANDIT K. SANTANAM, Lahore, (Managing Director).

Share Prospectus and all other information can be had from the Head Office of Company
Has met with extraordinary and unprecedented success.
OVER 100 PROPOSALS FOR POLICIES OF Value over
THREE LAKHS Received in FIRST MONTH of Working
Denoting
Unbounded enthusiasm in the public. Strict economy and perfect honesty guaranteed.

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS TRANSACTED.

Rates moderate, Prompt attention, Liberal treatment. All vexatious conditions removed. NON-FORFEITABILITY AND INDISPUTABILITY SPECIAL FEATURES OF OUR COMPANY.

Prospectus and terms can be had on application.

Applications for Agencies from influential and responsible persons invited to:

Chief Agent for Gujarat & Kathiawar. PANDIT K. SANTANAM,
Mr. S. A. MALVI, Sutarwadanipole Khadia, Ahmedabad. Managing Director.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30% } Dividend declared previous years .. 15—20%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/, or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM

LODGING AND BOARDING HINDOOS AND STUDENTS

Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING. COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

J.V. Navlakhi & Co.,

KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.

Engineering and Surveying Instruments, Etc.

Rubber Stamp Makers

Price List on Application.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.

ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1896 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Vir), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher. Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Influential and reliable AGENTS in all provinces and divisions in India and Burma to push the sale of Indian manufactured paints, varnish etc. Apply Box No. 401, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20206

WANTED.—MANAGER for Cotton Dept., by Export Office, only those well versed in Cotton export need apply. Apply stating experience and salary required. Apply Box No. 399, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10838

WANTED—A Gujrati Hindoo CORRESPONDENT. Strong in English, need only apply with stating salary and qualification to Mr. KALLIANDAS SODHA, Damodar Building, Princess Street.
A R10848

WANTED—WHOLESALE IMPORTERS, TRAVELLING AGENTS, and CANVASSERS on commission to sell our most saleable Nutcrackers on cash or credit (30 days sight bill.) Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, CHHATBAR COY., 4, Jamnagar (Kathiawar).
A R10823

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Next to the Palace of the Maharaja of Gwalior, MARY LODGE, Hornby-Vellard, Worli, 5 storeys, 4 rooms, kitchen, garages, servants' quarters. Apply N.N. BHARUCHA, Meheru Manor, Hughes Road. Phone 40293.
C R10818

A GODOWN feet 40 by 23 in a new building with electric lights situated at Goa Street, Frere Road, near General Post Office at very favourable terms, enquire or see GORDHANDAS KHETSEY, Holi Chakla.
C R10847

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—A PILLS-MAKING MACHINE, new or second-hand, must be open to inspection, state the lowest offer to JAGADISHWAR S. SHAH, Mausa (Mahikantha).
K R10849

PROFESSION.

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

10,000 PACKETS FREE.

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

LEPROSY AND ITS TREATMENT.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 3. V.P. Charges As. 5. Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM.
Nandibagan Lane, Salkia, CALCUTTA.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PLANTA FRUIT VINEGAR.

BEST in KITCHEN
BEST for PICKLES
BEST on TABLE

(N.B.—For Pickles add equal amount of water.)

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PLANTA DRUG MANUFACTURING CO.,
Byculla, BOMBAY.
T T

GREEN ALMONDS, 11 lbs. and 5 lbs. parcles are being supplied, free at destination, for Rs. 5/8 and Rs. 3, respectively. CANAUD & CO., SRINAGAR.
T R10498

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—About 500 second-hand Corrugated sheets for roofing. Apply with terms to B. G. NAIK, B.A. (Hons.), Thalakwadi, BELGAUM.
N R10851

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE on the Warden Road at Sea Side, unique situation with a spacious compound. For particulars apply Box No. 383, Advt. Dept., " Bombay Chronicle "
N20149

FINANCIAL.

TO CAPITALIST—WANTED—Four gentlemen, who can each invest Rs. 25,000 in an industrial undertaking in the Punjab to act as Director. Managers. The concern to be converted into a private limited liability company in Bombay. 7½ per cent guaranteed dividend with working pay. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
R R10841

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of Malad Ashlar Stones, about 5000 cubic feet surplus from dismantled piers of Kennedy Road Overbridge. Stones may be inspected on the site and at the West Goods Yard, Grant Road. Apply to the undersigned.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
B. B. and C. I. Railway,
Bombay Division,
Elphinstone Road.
C20215

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BRADBURY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of July, 1924 at 4-0 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press, are CLOSED from the 21st day of July, 1924, to the 4th day of August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1924.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after the 6th day of August 1924 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 19th day of July, 1924, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
C20216

THE MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of July, 1924 at 4-5 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press, are CLOSED from the 21st day of July, 1924, to the 4th day of August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1924.
C20217

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of July, 1924, at 4-10 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press, are CLOSED from the 21st day of July, 1924, to the 4th day of August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1924.
C20218

MATHRADAS MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of July, 1924, at 4-15 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press, are CLOSED from the 21st day of July, 1924, to the 4th day of August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1924.
C20219

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of uniforms to the forest staff of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind, during the year ending 31st March, 1925. Form of tender and particulars of uniforms to be supplied can be obtained on application to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests at Poona. **Sealed** tenders together with the samples of cloth to be submitted not later than 2nd August, 1924, and will be opened at noon on the 4th August, by:

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
Bombay Presidency, Poona.
Central Offices,
Poona, 12th July, 1924. 20147

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CEYLON SPG. & WG. CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, "Currimbhoy House", No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of July, 1924, at 4-20 p.m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press, are CLOSED from the 21st day of July 1924, to the 4th day of August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1924.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered office on and after the 5th day of August 1924 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on 19th day of July, 1924, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
C20220

THE NEW ELECTRIC TOTALIZATOR COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the said Company, duly convened and held at the office of Mr. H.M. Mehta, at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, 1924, the following special Resolutions were duly passed.

1. RESOLVED:—
   That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. RESOLVED:—
   That Mr. S.M. Chothia be appointed a Liquidator without remuneration for the purpose of winding up the affairs and distributing of the assets of the Company.

And at a subsequent Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company, also duly convened and held at the said place on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July, 1924, the above Resolutions were duly confirmed.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) H.M. MEHTA.
Managing Director.

Bombay, 18th July 1924.

NOTICE.

As required under Section 209 of the Indian Company's Act 1913, a Meeting of the creditors of the above Company will be held at the Office of Mr. H.M. Mehta, at 123 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

(Sd.) S. M. CHOTHIA,
Liquidator.
C R10850

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 5th August 1924, at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March 1924.
2nd To sanction the declaration of a dividend on Preference Shares.
3rd Two Directors retire by rotation under clause 109 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd July to 6th August, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th July, 1924.

Attention is particularly invited to the time of the Twelfth Ordinary General meeting i.e., 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) on August 5th, 1924, and not 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) as published in error in our issue of the 15th instant.
20155.

THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, 5th August, 1924, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet up to 31st March, 1924.
2nd Two Directors retire by rotation under clause 100 of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves and are eligible for re-election.
3rd To confirm the appointment of Mr. Morarji Mulraj Khatau and Mr. Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau as Directors of the Company.
4th To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5th To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd July to 6th August both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board.
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th July, 1924. 20156

NOTICE.

WANTED—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR for Gadag Betgeri Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 60-5-100 plus 10 conveyance allowance.

Applications with testimonials should reach the Chairman Sanitary Committee Gadag, Betgeri Municipality, on or before 10th August, 1924.

S. L. KULKERNI,
Chief Officer,
Gadag, Betgeri Municipality.
C20222

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1406 of 1924.

Bai AJBAI THAVAR, on behalf of herself and all other the creditors of Musabhai Hassam deceased by her constituted attorney Sulleman Abdul Kadar, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Palkhi Mohalla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) MARIAMBAI widow of Mussabhai Hassam, (2) HIRABAI, widow of Hassam Jiva, (3) ESMAIL MUSSABHAI, (4) AKBARALLY MUSSABHAI, (5) NOORBANUBAI, daughter of Mussabhai, the last 3 defendants being minors under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem, Mr. N. W. Pradhan, Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, (6) FATMABAI, daughter of Mussabhai, (7) AMINABAI, daughter of Mussabhai and (8) ZERKHAMBAI, daughter of Mussabhai, all minors, under the age of 18 years by their guardian-ad-litem Hirabai, widow of Hassam Jiva, all of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, the 1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th defendants residing at Dongri and 2nd, 6th, 7th and 8th defendants residing at Palkhi Mohalla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,
The Creditors of the estate of MUSSABHAI HASSAM, deceased.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mulla, on the 10th of April, 1924, notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Civil Procedure Code, that the above suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court by the abovenamed plaintiff on behalf of herself and all other creditors of the deceased Musabhai Hassam praying:—

(a) That it may be declared that the plaintiff is entitled as a creditor to recover from the estate of Mussabhai Hassam, the deceased Rs. 2,000 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 3rd December, 1921, till payment.
(b) That the estate of the deceased Mussabhai Hassam may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.
(c) That for the aforesaid purposes all accounts may be taken necessary directions given and inquiries made.
(d) That the defendants may be ordered to make full and true discovery of the assets of the deceased.
(e) Pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit some fit and proper person should be appointed as receiver to take charge of the estate of the deceased.
(f) That the plaintiff's costs of the suit may be provided for.

And to take further notice that the 29th day of September, 1924, has been fixed for the hearing and final disposal of this suit.

Dated this 11th day of July, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 11th July, 1924.
(Sd.) KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
A true copy.
KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C20223

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects) of Parshuram Ganesh Kamat, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Badam Wadi, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, a bachelor and a Merchant ..... Deceased.

GANESH PARSHURAM KAMAT, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the father of the deceased, a cook, residing at Pimple Wadi, Girgaum, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Eleventh day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 11th day of July, 1924.
Messrs. DHARAMSI DAPACHANJI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C20225

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the estate of DOONGERMAL RAICHAND, of Bombay, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, a Money Lender, carrying on business at 3rd Kamatipura Lane, without the Fort ... Deceased.

Bai SOTI, widow of Doongermal Raichand, of Bhinmal, in Rajputana, outside British India, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Kamatipura, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight Acting, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Fifth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 5th day of July, 1924.
Messrs. JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C20228

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the estate of CHOGMAL RAICHAND, of Bombay, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, a Money Lender, carrying on business at 3rd Kamatipura Street, without the Fort ... Deceased.

Bai GARA, widow of Chogmal Raichand, of Bhinmal, in Rajputana, outside the British India, Marwari Hindu Inhabitant, temporarily residing at Kamatipura, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fifth day of July in the year of our Lord. One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd. R. B. PATEL.

The 5th day of July, 1924.
Messrs. JUDAH & SOLOMON,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C20227

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 25, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24082.

AUCTION SALE OF 68 BALES AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 22nd July, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Cotton Depot, Sewree, in the undermentioned godown on account of the Insurance Office concerned, the following damaged cotton, etc.

S. S. "KARAGOLA."

In Godown No. H 106 of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram & Co.
21 bales African cotton.
In Godown No. J 136 of Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.
47 bales African cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF GEAR STORES, ETC. OF THE PORCUPINE FOUNDRY COMPANY LTD., WORKSHOP.

Under instructions from Mr. P.A. Davis Deputy Manager ...Bombay Port Trust Docks and Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 1659 of 1924 Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 4th August, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Alexandra Dock behind No. 1 Shed goods, lying therein belonging to the Porcupine Foundry Company Ltd., comprising 4 wheel truck about 8 to 10 tons capacity, chains, shakles, slings, pley blocks, Hydraulic land pump, bolts and nu's, sledge hammers and other gear tools, stores and materials for the purpose of a Repair and Fittings Workshop for ships.

A detailed list of the materials etc. can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFES, PARTITIONS COUNTER, ETC.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver in suit No. 2260 of 1924 (Ardeshir Jamsetji v/s Hormasji Edulji Bamji and others) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Dalal Street, Fort, at the office of Messrs. Karani and Company, all the office furniture, etc., such as large iron safes, electric ceiling fans, counter with brass railings, partitions, cupboards, chairs, typewriters, copying press, wall clocks etc., etc. The above is on view.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT NEXT TO THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., AND THE BOMBAY CLUB AND OPPOSITE TO THE CURRENCY BANK.

Suit No. 44 of 1923.

BANK OF INDIA, LTD., V/s M. Nagerseth Sons and another.

Under instructions from the Commissioner High Court and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of October 1923 and the Judge's Order made herein on the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 15th August, next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate, lying and being on the West side of Rampart Row on the Esplanade within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1679 and New Survey No. 8433 and containing by admeasurement 1232 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Navibai widow of Kallianji Ludha on or towards the East by Rampart Row as aforesaid on or towards the West by the Elden Road on or towards the South by the property of Nursee Dharmaji and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co. together with the buildings edifices and structures built and erected and now standing thereon and which are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under A Ward No. 1167 and Street Nos. 22, 24 and 11 C 15.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt & Caroe, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 22nd July, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA TO-NIGHT.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
The Finest Theatre in the East.

BETTY COMPSON
IN
WOMAN TO WOMAN

AN INTENSELY DRAMATIC STORY OF A MOTHERS SACRIFICE FOR THE SAKE OF HER CHILD.

IN 7 REELS.

FELIX GETS REVENGE
PATHE GAZETTE

Time
6, 8, & 10 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES
ADVANCE BOOKING AT THE Theatre between 10-15 & 1, p.m.

At Special Public Request

To-Night and this Week Only!

MAHARASTRA'S

'SINHAGAD'

The Indian Film that has made the Record sensation.

NOVELTY CINEMA.

ASOKA PICTURES
PRESENT

Ask Your Friend!
If he did Visit a Cinema this Week—especially
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Ask him again whether it is worth going to see
'Prithvi Vallabh'
Advertisements are more often deceptive than otherwise—but YOUR FRIEND'S judgment is worth your coin! Come over to-night—but ASK YOUR FRIEND FIRST!
Time and prices as usual.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p. m
"MARRY THE POOR GIRL"
featuring Mr. & Mrs. Carter De Haven.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
'THE WOMAN GOD CHANGED"
Featuring SEENA OWEN.

EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE DANCER OF THE NILE"
With CARMEL MYERS.

IMPERIAL
Presents
To-Night and during this week
GUL BAKAVLI
Produced by
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY,
DAILY FOUR SHOWS :—
at 5-0, 7-0, 9-0, and 11-0 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS
on Saturday and Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3-0 P. M.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household seasonwood furniture by Messrs. John Robert, Deoji Kanji, and other well-known makers, rich crokery and glassware, best platedware etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 27th July, 1924 at 10 a.m. (S. T.) at No. 22, Altamont Road, opp. Khambata House, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture by the above mentioned well-known makers, also very richly carved blackwood furniture rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware round dining table arm and without arm chairs, mirror back full size sideboards, dumbwaiters and crockery, stands marble top centre tables, wardrobes, rich carpets, folding velvet lined drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy drawing room cabinet, ice box, writing tables, silver show cases, glass door, book cases, sweet toned sympathetic sq. piano, (by Messrs. Rose and Co.,) mahogonized bed room furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, meat safe, etc., etc.

The property of Capt. H.C. Harris.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bhonsle Sangit Mandali
will perform
RAM-RAHIM
A New Play
on
COW PROTECTION
by
PROF. W. G. SHETYE, B. A.
in aid of National Education Board
B. P. C. C.
On Tuesday 22nd July 1924 (9 p. m. S. T.)
BOMBAY THEATRE
K. P. PANDIT, *Season Manager*

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 21.

The monsoon extended from Submontane, Punjab, to Rawalpindi and remains active in the Gangetic plain and Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, north and east Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, Central India, East and West Central Provinces, and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, east and north Punjab and Konkan.

A few falls have occurred in Assam, Kashmir, North-West Frontier Provinces, Bombay Deccan and south Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein and Diamond Island two inches; Bassein and Akyab one and a half; Berhampore one; Bogra one and a half; Purnea five; Dinajpur and Darbhanga two; Patna, Bahraich, Bareilly and Meerut one; Cawnpore four; Mainpuri one and a half; Mussooree three; Dehra Dun, Amballa, Rawalpindi and Murree two; Sialkot one and a half; Srinagar and Nowgong one; Sutna two; Trivandrum one; and Mercara five.

Forecast:—An extension in the Punjab and decrease in Bihar.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 21st July 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 21st July 1922	1923
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	42 2
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 03	22 05	44 12	42 67
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 14	23 53	48 59	0 0
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 13	20 52	42 17	0 0
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 0	0 0	45 04	0 0

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 20.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.	Fahr.	29.650 in.
Temperature of Air	82.9	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.1	"
Dew Point	76.0	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	80%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	9.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.6	"
Minimum " "	80.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. ..	232	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.05	inches.
Total fall during month ..	14.59	"
Do. do. year ..	22.05	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st July	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	July	h m.	ft. in	July	h m.	ft. in
M	21	2 20	26 7	21	8 14	17 5
		14 41	28 0		21 15	17 10
Tu.	22	3 9	25 9	22	8 56	18 4
		15 19	26 10		22 3	18 4
W.	23	4 2	24 11	23	9 42	20 0
		15 57	25 10		22 54	18 9
Th.	24	5 3	24 4	24	10 53	
		16 41	25 0		23 59	
F.	25	6 25	24 3	25	12 18	21 8
		17 35	24 5			
Sat.	26	12 43	30 3	26	6 7	14 6
		0 0	0 0		19 26	17 2
Sun.	27	8 53	25 3	27	1 49	18 6
		20 3	24 4		14 42	21 3

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st July 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 2.45 inches of rain and Ambala 1.80 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is locally in excess. At Lahore the maximum was lower and at Multan the minimum higher than usual. Rawalpindi recorded a maximum temperature of 106 deg. yesterday.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 1.45 inches of rain, Jhansi 0.81 inches and Cawnpore 4.12 inches. Skies are heavily clouded and the air is generally damper than usual Temperature was lower than usual in the whole of the province except at Agra, where it was almost normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the north of the division and heavily clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is in excess in lower Sind and in slight defect at Ajmer. Temperature was higher than usual in Rajputana and almost normal in Sind. The thermometer rose yesterday to 110 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and east Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was almost normal in the division; the minimum was higher than usual at Rajkot and lower at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.17 inches of rain, Saugor 0.60 inches, Hoshangabad 0.20 inches and Nagpur 0.10 inches. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over the east Central Provinces and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Hoshangabad and in defect in the south of the division. Day temperature was lower than usual in the north of the province and higher at Chanda; night temperature was almost normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.45 inches of rain and Karwar 0.27 inches. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 85deg.6 (1 deg. above normal) and the lowest 81deg.2 (4 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.29 inches of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over northeast Hyderabad and heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Malegaon and locally in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in east Hyderabad and the minimum at Nizamabad only.

General Remarks.—No information is still available from the Malabar coast stations. The monsoon has extended in the Central Provinces and in the Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west Central Provinces, and local in the Konkan, the United Provinces, the north and east Punjab and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Trivandrum 1.09 inches, Madras 0.19 inches and Coimbatore 0.22 inches.

Forecast.—Further extension of rainfall is probable in the central parts of the country.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 20th July 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has been active in Burma, Assam and the Gangetic Plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, the United Provinces, Central India East and the Konkan, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. A few falls have also occurred in the east Punjab, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Victoria Point six inches; Akyab three; Bhamo one and a half; Dibrugarh three; Sibsagar, Gauhati one and a half; Dhubri two; Cherrapunji three, Chittagong two; Narayanganj one and a half; Mymensingh five; Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri two; Darjiling eight; Cuttack one; Purnea, Patna two; Gaya one and a half; Gorakhpur three; Benares one and a half; Bareilly two; Mussooree three; Chakrata two; Simla, Nowgong one and a half; Sutna one and Mercara four.

ASTHMA

WORLD RENOWNED.
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.
To Letter No. of the firm 25608
Messrs. K.P. RAY and J.P. RAY BROS., Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

DEAR SIRS,

The specific gravity of my urine, when tested three days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. I do not feel weak at all, I feel more energetic than before I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends.

Thanking you for your able treatment,
Yours Sincerely,
A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam.
Vizagapatam District.

16th July, 1916.

NOTE:—Testimonials are sent free. FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.
(9)

ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS.

Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY. Simply furnish your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years' life reading with character sketch, Map of Heavens longevity, finance, business and Marriage prospects etc. Rs. 4/8/-. One year's life reading with the above details Rs. 2/-. Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Rs. 1/4/-. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. Testimonials highest. Apply to:— THE BHARAT ASTROLOGICAL ASHRAMAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dt. 68

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 21ST OF JULY 1924.

STATIONS	RAINFALL Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		0.73	1.69	—0.93
Rawalpindi	2.45	3.07	6.98	—3.91
Lahore	0.03	2.05	5.29	—3.24
Hissar		2.75	4.03	—1.28
Ambala	1.80	6.32	8.66	—2.34
Delhi		4.02	8.71	—4.69
United Provinces—				
Agra	0.03	4.60	8.88	—4.28
Mainpuri	1.45	11.91	8.04	+3.87
Jhansi	0 81	13.70	12.14	+1.56
Cawnpore	4.12	25,71	19.29	+1542
Allahabad ..	0.07	10 16	12.23	—2.07
Sind—				
Jacobabad	—	—	0.83	—0.83
Karachi	—	—	2.64	—2.64
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	—	0.52	7.06	—6.54
Jaipur		6.27	7.80	—1.53
Kotah		7.86	9.87	—2.01
Mount Abu				
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj		0.07	6.09	—6.02
Dwarka				
Veraval		5.33	8.05	—2.72
Rajkot		9.04	11.60	—2.56
Bhavnagar Para		3.86	8.17	—4.31
Gujrat—				
Surat	0.01	18.73	19.81	+1.08
Ahmedabad	0.08	3.08	12.15	—9.07
Deesa		2.09	8.06	—5.97
Central India West—				
Neemuch		3.28	10.06	—6.78
Indore	0.09	6.91	12.49	—5.58
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.17	24.64	18.94	+5.70
Saugar	0.60	10.88	15.80	—4.97
Hoshangabad ..	0.20	5.35	16.35	—1000
Khandwa	0.01	3.78	11.19	—7.41
Akola	—	4.80	12.09	—7.29
Amraoti	0.01	7.58	12.84	—5.26
Nagpur	0.10	10 86	18.63	—7.77
Chanda		11.36	19.47	—8.11
Raipur		8.61	18.30	—9.69
Konkan—				
Bombay	0 03	22 05	37.15	—1510
Ratnagiri	0.45	69 91	52.93	+1698
Mormugao		?	51.53	?
Karwar	0.27	?	65.09	?
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	0.02	4.17	7.58	—3 41
Ahmednagar ..		4.86	7.48	—2 53
Poona	0.01	3.78	9.48	—5.74
Sholapur		3.01	7.73	—4.72
Bijapur		0.50	4.83	—4.13
Belgaum	0.29	26.98	19.00	+7.98
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad ..		6.78	9.59	—2 81
Nizamabad (Indur)		3.56	12.03	—8 47
Hyderabad		8.29	8.87	+0.58
Malabar—				
Mangalore				
Calicut				
Cochin ..				
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.03	17.99	11.71	+6.28
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam ..		4.89	9.03	—4.13
Bellary ..		2.17	3.02	—0.85
Cuddapah		4.85	5.55	—0.70
Madras	0.19	8 35	4.42	+3.93
Bangalore		8.23	5.15	+2.58
Coimbatore ..	0.22	15.15	2.68	+1247
Trichinopoly ..		0.18	2.38	—2.20
Negapatam ..		0.6.	2.4	—1.84

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 21.

City of Karachi, Thomson, Liverpool.
Kondakirk, Snowdon, Rotterdam.
Calcutta Maru, Ito, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Hemland, Larson, Calcutta.
Sardinia, Siggers, Shanghai.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Filippo Artelli for Genoa.
Steamer Hindoo for Hull.
Steamer Jalaihar for Karachi.

S. S. City of Karachi:—The City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3,571 tons, Captain A. Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kondakirk:—The E. D. Sassoon Company's steamer Kondakirk, 3,633 tons, Captain C. P. Snowdon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam with a general cargo.

S. S. Calcutta Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Calcutta, Maru, 3,218 tons, Captain Ito, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Hemland:—The W. and A. Graham Coy.'s steamer Hemland 3,403 tons, Captain A. Larson, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sardinia:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s China Mail steamer Sardinia, 4,106 tons, Captain O. Siggers, will sail to-day from harbour for Shanghai, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.

(MONDAY, July 21.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
3 Caledonia, 3430 Aden 26/7 M M & Co.
4 Khandalla 3289 Durban 23/7 M M & Co.
5 Tarantia 3060 Liverpool N F Graham & Co.
6 C Suckland, 5,287, Madras NF, F F C and Co.
7 Dumana 5112, K'chi NF, M M & Co.
8 Modasa, 5,566, U K, 25/7, M M and Co.
10 Dalgoma 3571 Durban 23/7 M M & Co.
11 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/8 L Triestino.
12 Hindoo 3186, K'chi 31/7, J F & Co.
14 Sardinia, 4143, Kobe, 22/7, M M and Co.
15 D P Benoit, 4972 Mars 25/7 Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
2 Crostafels, 3,028, Cal. 31/7, L Edward and Co.
3 Bandra, 1877 Busra 23/7 M M & Co.
6 Reichenfels 2936, Karachi 25/7, L Edwards Ltd.
10 & 11 Jalavihar 3381, 25/7 S S N Co
12 & 13 Goalpara 3216 Karachi 22/7 M M & Co.
15 Barjora, 1,908, P Gulf, NF, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
C & R Dogra, 3280, Calcutta 23-7-24.
D & E Sumatra Maru, 4272 Kobe, 27-7-24, O S Kaisha.
K Gandara 1727 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
L Chakla, 1727, N F, M M and Co.
N Cl. Murray, 3628, N.F. J F & Co.
P Sirsa, 8387, N F 23/7, M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 1st August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 8th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Margha due about 28th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 11th August, Agent B I S N Co.
Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 22nd September, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Cairo due about 23rd July Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 25th August, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 1st August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Circassia due about 18th August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Urbino (not fixed), Agent James Finlay Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Sommelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Andijk due about 20th September, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lam due about 17th July, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Awa Maru due about 28th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shunko Maru due about 9th August, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Kidderpore due about 23rd July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 26th July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 14th August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 26th July, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

July 21.

S. S. Tarantia for Liverpool:—3 bales wool, Shamji Mal, 111 bales wool, N M Vazir and Sons, 110 bales wool, B Hurbhum and Co, 50 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd, 107 bales cotton T Laxmidas and Co.

For Marseilles:—1000 cwts mowra seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 123 cwts ani seed, F Virjee 60 cwts rose flowers dry, E Virjee.

For Glasgow:—35 cwts condiments, D D Framji and Co.

S. S. Hindoo for Hull:—4800 cwts cotton seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 150 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd, 3722 cwts myraboliams, C Jivanlal and Co, 1000 cwts myraboliams, F F Campbell and Co, 6000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros, 7904 cwts Barley Ralli Bros, 1000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros, 1000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

For Middlesbro:—1120 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co Ltd.

S. S. Dumana for Middlesbro:—46 tons tin clippings, J C Sheth, Esqr.

S. S. Filippo Artelli for Genoa:—86 bales silk waste, R Bossi and Co, 300 tons old iron scrap, R Bossi and Co, 1000 cwts castor seed, Maria Ker [illegible] Ralli Bros.

DUTY SOCIETY, ALIGARH.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

The Keeper, Duty Society, Muslim University, Aligarh, writes:—

The Society, which has helped so many poor and deserving students, on account of the heavy demands made on its resources in the last four years, is urgently in need of funds. It can not carry on its works unless it has sufficient funds and it is the duty of those persons who have been benifitted by the funds of the Society not only to repay what they have received but also to contribute over and above it towards the funds of the Society.

It would, indeed, be very painful for the Society to take legal proceedings against the old boys of the University, the late M. A. O. College, Aligarh. The Society wants to avoid public exposure of the names of the debtors. If however, payments are not made within a reasonable time there will be left no alternative to the Society but to institute legal proceedings for the recovery of the money due. The Society will wait for a reasonable time in the hopes of receiving payments before handing over papers to the Society's legal advisor for necessary action.

Notice is hereby given to all those debtors of the Muslim University Duty Society who have not commenced the payment of the instalments of the debt due from them to the Society to the effect that the Society has decided to take legal proceedings against all such persons for the recovery of the sums due from them. As a preliminary step to the institution of legal proceedings all such persons are reminded and warned that it is their legal as well as moral duty to refund the money of the Society due from them.

SENSATIONAL CASE AT SOLON.

A Solon (Simla Hills) correspondent writes:—

A very sensational case is going on in the Court of the Rana of Solon (Simla Hills.) A Bombay Parsee one Dr. F.D. Nanavati now residing at Dharampore is being prosecuted by a Mahomedan youth one Mr. Nasir Khan for alleged misconduct with his wife. The drama centres round one Mrs. Chander Mukhi, a Hindu lady who had been living for sometime in the house of Dr. Nanavati. Dr. Nanavati gave her in marriage to this Mahomedan youth who is now prosecuting him for alleged misconduct with his wife. The case has assumed considerable importance as well-known lawyers like Mr. Hasan Imam are going to defend. The next hearing comes off on the 5th August.

600 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 1000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

Pilsna for Trieste:—110 bales cotton, Khimji Visram and Co, 165 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Venice:—37 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Docteur-Pierre-Benoit for Antwerp:—1600 cwts Groundnut Oil cake, J Purmanand and Co.

S. S. Modasa for Dunkirk:—200 cwts Mustard seed, Volkart Bros, 54 bales cotton, J A Beghie and Co Ltd.

For Piraeus:—12 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co Ltd.

S. S. Reichenfels for Hull:—1300 cwts cotton seed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

For Hamburg:—501 cwts Indupwan seed, C Jivanlal and Co, 500 cwts Ajowan seed, Volkart Bros, 10 bales cotton, V A Save.

For Antwerp:—36 cwts Gum Arabic, A Hoosein and Co, 175 cwts Crushed myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co.

For Stockholm:—10 cwts Cardamoms, R S Tata and Co.

For Gothenburg:—6½ cwts Cardamoms R S Tata and Co.

S. S. Sardinia for Shanghai:—2 bundles Fox skins raw, and Cat skins raw, H N Faizmomed.

For Hongkong:—125 cwts Jardaloo, Hoosabai and Co, 12 cases Dairy Butter, Persian Dairy Co, 75 cwts Jardaloo, E S Abdul Kayum.

For Kobe:—400 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd, 50 bales cotton, Vundhman Bros Ltd.

S. S. Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—50 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd, 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokohama:—50 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Hongkong:—75 cwts Jardaloo, E S Abdul Kayum.

IMPORTS.

July 21.

S. S. Isanzo, Agents Lloyd Triestino S N Co from Trieste:—23 coils Incandescent lamps, 122 cases Iron ware, 95 barrels Pumice Stones, 15 cases Paper, 303 bales paper, 49 bales cotton yarn, 85 packages Acetic Acid, 200 bags Almonds, 34 cases Imitation Jewellery, 100 cases Rice starch, 34 cases Iron Chains, 75 cases Matches, 79 cases cotton goods, 16 cases common soap, 16 cases Playing cards, 10 cases Glass beads.

From Venice:—12 cases Glass beads.

From Scio:—100 bags Almonds, 25 cases Gum Mastic.

S. S. Janus, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co, from Mauritius:—18 cases Species, 4004 tons Coal.

S. S. Janus from Mombassa:—6404 bales cotton, 798 cases cotton, 9 cases Gum, 9 Tusks Ivory, 290 bags Potatoes, 89 bags M Bark, 11 bundles Hides.

S. S. Tarantia, Agents W and A Graham and Co, from Liverpool:—799 cases cottons, 549 bales cottons, 124 bales cotton yarn, 150 cases cotton yarn, 2 cases cotton tents, 12 bales cotton tents, 11 cases Oil Cloth, 1145 cases Common soaps, 1170 boxes Common soaps, 5 bundles Common soaps, 55 bales Paper, 6 cases Paper, 50 bales old newspaper, 38 cases Toilet soap, 65 bundles Tubes, 200 bundles Tubes, 17 cases Aluminium, 10 bales Bandings, 30 cases Beer, 34 cases Heel Tips, 60 drums Bleaching powder, 53 bags Picking sticks, 3130 bundles Galv. C Sheets, 654 bundles Galv. P Sheets, 50 bundles Yellow Metal Sheets, 500 bundles Black Sheets, 15 crates Stone covered jars, 20 cases sauce, 96 cases Iron pipes, 1280 Iron bends, 1000 Iron Traps, 30 bags Rivets, 55 casks Tallow, 12 cases cigarettes, 2137 plates Hard Spelter, 285 cases Rail Keys, 12 cases Grind stones, 83 bundles shovels, 12 casks zinc chloride, 1 case Lubricating oil.

From New Port:—4851 bundles Galv C Sheets, 81 bundles G Plain Sheets, 1189 boxes Tin plates, 75 Steel Coinmns, 1163 Pipes, 201 Steel Poles, 38 bundles bars, 20 loose bars, 16 bales paper, 68 bundles mild steel, 134 cases Rivets, 33 cases Bolt and Nuts, 49 bundles iron work, 29 bags iron work, 1794 tons coal.

From Glasgow:—91 bales cotton yarn, 21 bales cottons, 192 cases cottons, 26 bales canvas covers, 11 bales jute carpeting, 62 bales paper, 55 cases cotton reels, 511 cases whisky, 25 cases spirits, 10 cases gin, 17 cases raisley, 125 cases beer, 94 drums boiler's composition, 190 C I Cisterns, 100 Rhds ale, 120 kegs paint, 19 crates stoneware jars, 500 Stoneware jars, 23 cases corn flour, 2624 Pipes, 131 Tubes, 986 bundles Tubes, 200 coils [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

PIECE-GOODS AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, July 2.

We have had a week of uncertain markets, with sellers complaining both as to the paucity of offers and the unsatisfactory character of such bids as buyers are ready to make. A degree of nervousness is observable in the cotton markets, and with the second Bureau condition and acreage report due to-night there has been a strong inclination on the part of buyers to await the effect of the figures.

Happily, there is still ample evidence that the world's markets are barely supplied. This is afforded by the constant repetition of inquiry for prices of staple cloths, and whilst bids are this week mostly for small consignments the goods are usually wanted for prompt, or the earliest possible, delivery. In this way manufacturers of dhootie qualities, muslins, jeconets, sprints, and fancies have been able to pick up occasional orders at a time when they were coming near to the point of stopping looms. Speculative buying for forward delivery is not being indulged in, nor would it be encouraged by sellers at the moment, except on behalf of the most reputable shippers—who would probably be the last people to attempt it.

The demand from China and other Far Eastern markets remains somewhat desultory, but in some quarters better hopes are being entertained of trade with Shanghai and Hong Kong. The native settlement of accounts due on the "Dragon Festival" (June 6) is understood to have passed off smoothly, and some speculative purchases of piece-goods were being made at about that time in Shanghai. Replacements from our market include a few lots of 8¼lb. shirtings, and various bleaching, dyeing and finishing styles. Buying for Persia and Constantinople has been reported, and Near Eastern outlets generally have offered a fair miscellaneous business. Egypt is not buying freely, but more than one useful line has been booked for Alexandria. Buying of light goods for Brazil, Peru, and other Southern States is reported, and Mexicans and T-cloths have received attention from various sources. Home and Continental requirements have been small and easily met from stock.

With Bolton mills closed and many salesmen absent the market for Egyptian yarns has been flat generally, and as American spinnings have failed to experience any new revival of demand the yarn situation remains unsatisfactory. Sales to cover cloth contracts have been meagre and export demand lifeless.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, July 2.

The jute mills have recommenced full time. This arrangement will only hold good till the holidays at the end of the month, but thereafter only alternate Mondays will be idle days. The change has been necessitated by the demand for sacking yarn more than anything, which itself is the result of a good inquiry for cloth. South America has been calling for light hessians to a very great extent, and manufacturers have their hands full till the end of September. A Scandinavian demand for twilled sacking has been prominent and narrow widths have been particularly asked for in both sacking and tarpaulin. The position in the raw material market is extremely firm, and prices have gone up since last week to a degree not altogether looked for. The state of the trade has necessitated business being done, but the unexpected turn of things has rather disappointed yarn purchasers who had thought to get some reduction with the restoration of full time. Yarn prices, however, have remained remarkably steady.

Prices:—Jute: First mark actuals June-July, £31. 10s.; grades, £29. 10s.; red SCC, actuals, £28. 10s.; Daisee 2 £30; Tossa 2, £32; new crop, first actuals August-September, £31. 10s.; grades, £29 lightnings, £28. Jute yarns, 8lb. cops 4.50 (3s.); spools 4.63 (3s. 1d.); sacking chains 4.81 (4 13-16d.) and 4.88 (4 7/8d.); hessian chains 5. Chested hessians, 10 per 10oz. 40in., 4.17 (4 2-12d.) and 4.27 (4¼d.); 9½oz. 40in., 3.98 (3 47-48)d. and 4.06 (4 1-16d.); 9oz. 40in., 3.79 (3 38-48d. and 3.88 (3 7/8d.); 8oz. 40in., 3.42 (3 5-12d.); 7½oz. 40in., 3.25 (3¼d.); floorcloth, 76in. 9½oz., 7.75 (7¾d.)

OILS AND OILSEEDS.

HULL, July 2.

Market conditions have continued fairly active, but new business is slow because of the high level of prices reached, particularly of linseed. The demand for the raw oil continued good, and with further purchases for export to America values firmed up to over £39 naked, ex Hull mill, since when values are rather lower but fully steady. A revival of interest in crude Egyptian cottonoils has caused an advance in values to £39. 5s., while technical refined (soap-makers' grade) offers freely at £40 ex Hull mill. Soya bean oil is firm and dearer at £ 39. 10s. Palm kernel oil is in more active request and quoted at £40. 10s. for export. Ground-nut oil is neglected, and rape oil only in moderate demand, although higher prices are asked.

Following a large trade in linseed at advancing prices, the market is quieter, crushers being unwilling to purchase at present levels. River Plate is quoted £19 afloat and to July while Calcutta is offered at £20. 13s. 9d. afloat. Very little is doing in the remnant of old Egyptian cottonseed, but some trading is reported in the new crop for early shipment, up to £12 being paid for black, September loading. A fair demand for soya beans has stiffened prices, and July-August shipment to the Continent has been sold at £12 2s. 6d

COAL.

CARDIFF, July

Quiet and irregular conditions charac-

(Continued in column 6.)

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 21.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 15/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/4
Bank's buying D D 1/5 9/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 570
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 630
Bank's buying D D Frcs 620

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 168¾

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 230

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 319½

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Del. 4.38
London—Paris Frcs 85.70
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.90
London—Brussels Frcs. 96.00
London—Rome Liras 101.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 21.
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 3/16
Bank Demand	1/5 7/32
Dcc Acceptance 3/m/s	1/5 7/16
Fcs Demand	570
American Dollars	319 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	168 1/2
Shanghai	236
Japan	131
Singapore	165

Market Steady.

LONDON, July 19.

Rentes 3 per cent	53¼
Bar Silver (Spot)	34 5/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	34 7/16

Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling. Continent small buyer. Quiet.

Interest day to day loans	2½
Interest 7 days market loans	2½

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

WAR LOANS, ETC.

LONDON, July 19.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 3/8 unchanged.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/8 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101¼ unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent £57 1/8 unchanged.
Rupee Paper 5½ per cent £47½ unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £66¼ unchanged.
Government Securities 3 per cent £56 7/8 unchanged.

STOCKS.

LONDON, July 19.

Conversion Loan	£77 3/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	£101½
Indian Loan 7 per cent	£113½

EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, July 19.

Demand Bills	4.38.12

LONDON, July 19.

Exchange on London in Paris	85.50
Exchange on London in Italy	101.75

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, July 19.

Stockholm	16.43
Christiania	32.59
Amsterdam	11.53
Switzerland on 18/7/24	24.00
Belgium	95.75
Athens	258.50

LONDON, July 19.

On London at Paris Francs	85.50 — .42
Tin Block	£233 7/8

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, July 19.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m st	4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st	4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes	23 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, July 21.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/11/3
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/11/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 24/15/3
Bar gold forward Rs. 24/15/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25
Bar silver ready Rs. 80/15
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/15
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/4

London, July 19.

Bar gold ready s. 94-6
Silver ready d. 34-5
Silver forward d. 34-7
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, Continent bought, China sold.

GOLD

Bombay, July 21

Ready:—25—15—6

Vaida Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asads 24-15-6	24 15-9	24-15 0	24-15-0
Sravan 24-15-9	24-15-9	24-15-9	24-15-9

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida	Guinea	Rani
Sravan 0—5—9	Guinea	King

Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 21.

To-day Reuter reported 10 points higher in old crop and 43 to 53 points lower in new crop in New York futures. The market declined on long liquidation and general selling on reports of rains in Texas. Liverpool market was closed on Saturday last.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 19th instant as under:—

"Do not expect much reaction until good rains in Texas."

In response to the sharp fall in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 518, i.e., Rs. 6½ lower than Saturday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening Bull operators were buyers and the market improved to Rs. 519½. At about this level shroffs and Commission Houses sold which caused a setback and the prices gave way to Rs. 517½. Again going up to Rs. 518½ on scattered buying the market dropped to Rs. 514 on a well-known Indore operator selling and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 515 at 6-30 p.m. The Sewri market was kept closed owing to the death of Seth Goculdas of Messrs. Bhawan Lukhmidas and Co.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 558 and gradually advanced to Rs. 561 on Commission Houses and shroffs buying. After fluctuating within a narrow range the market closed at Rs. 560 at 6-30 p.m. Whilst Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 489 and touching Rs. 490 closed easier at Rs. 487 at 6-30 p.m. on general selling. F. G. Bengal July and December-January closed at 6-30 p.m. at Rs. 538 and Rs. 434 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull on Saturday last and the demand was poor. About 1,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

To-day's tenders are as under:—

	Bales.
Fine Oomra Berar	3,000
Fine Oomra Central Provinces No. 1	2,800
Fine Oomra Central Provinces No. 2	2,400
F. G. Bengal Rajputana	200
Total bales	8,400

Total tenders up-to-date are as follows:—

	Bales.
Fine Oomra Berar	5,800
Fine Oomra Central Provinces No. 1	7,700
Fine Oomra Central Provinces No. 2	5,400
F. G. Bengal Rajputana	1,300
F. G. Bengal United Provinces	200
F. G. Bengal Sind Punjab	800
Total bales	21,300

COTTON MARWARI BOZAAR—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 21
6-30 P. M.

Fully Good Broach April/May	515
Fully Good Bengal July	538
" " ..Dec/Jan.	434
Fine Oomra ..July	560
" " .. ..Dec./Jan.	487

SILVER.

Bombay, July 21.

Ready:—81—0—0

Vaida. Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Asads 80-14-0		80-13-0	80-15 0
Sravan 81 4-0		81-3-0	81-4 0

Teji Mandi:—
Asad
Vaida
Sravan 1—1—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 21.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68/1
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/6
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/2
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/11
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102/1
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 104
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1960 Rs. 102
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

SHARES.

Bombay, July 21.

There was nothing doing in the market. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1432/8, India 80/8, Central Bank 24/8 and Eastern Bank 84 xd.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 395, Apollo 19, By Cotton 470, By Dyeing 666/4, Bradbury 475, Century 336/4, Cent India 488/12, Colaba Land 170, Coorla 161/4, Crescent 215, Currim 415, David 430, Dawn 555 xd, Edw Sassoon 177/8 xd, Elphinstone 21/4, Fazulbhoy 917/8, Globe 47/8, Gokak 96/4, Ind Bleaching 216/4, Ind Malwa 357/8, Jamshed Mfg 125, Kastoorchand 155, Khatao 190, Kohinoor 1055, Luxmi Cotton 4615 xd, Madhowji 225, Mathuradas 260, M Petit 2750, Morarji 2475 n, New Great 287/8, New City 290, Pabani 300, Pearls 505, Phoenix 440, Simplex 195, Standard 1400, Swan 792/8, Swadeshi 553/12, Tata Mill 155 and Vishnu Cotton 1690 xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 175 xd, B Burma 201/4, B Burma N I 67/8 pr, Bt Burma Pet 5/5, Bombay Tramway 93/12, Bombay Steam 61/4, Bundi Cement 9/8 xd, Katni Ord 73/12, Katni Defd 2000, New India 16, Shivrajpur 39, Tata Iron Ord 16, Tata Iron Defd 47/8, Tata Hydro 715 xd and Scindia Steam 6/9.

SHARES.

LONDON, July 19.

Chartered Bank	£19 7/8
Hongkong Bank	£136
National Bank	£45
Eastern Bank	£6
P & O Banking Corporation	£11 3/4

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 21.

Description.	Super-Fine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.				
Punjab	562	547	532	517
M. G. Oomra No. 3	577	562	547	..
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	..
M. G. Southerns	—	607	547	587
M G. Mathia	562	547	532	..
M. G. Khandesh	572	557	542	..

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 21.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	516
" "Bengal	July	531
" " "	Dec./January	435
Fine Oomra	July	556
" " "	Dec./Jan.	487
Good Southerns	Aug/Septr	587

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, July 19.

New York Market 19th July 1924:—

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
31.40	July			31.50	+10
26.38	Oct.	26.25—13		25.95	—43
25.50	Dec			25.07	—43
25.40	Jan.			24.96	—44
25.79	Mar.			25.26	—53
25.88	May			25.35	—53

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 26.25 (at the opening), lowest 25.88 (11.30 a.m.), range 37 points. Longs liquidating on reports of rains in Texas. General rains throughout West Texas. Small market.

Liverpool Market, 19th July 1924, was closed.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

July	16.73	—.16
August	15.82	—.26
September	15.38	—.28
October	14.85	—.24
November	14.59	—.27
January	14.45	—.22
March	14.33	—.26
May	13.22	—.25
July	14.00	—.35

Egyptians July 21.85 Nov 18.90 Jan 18.65

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, July 19.

Total in Sight	11,163,000 bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply	138,000 bales.
East Indian Visible Supply	288,000 bales.
American Visible Supply	997,000 bales.
Other Visible Supply	214,000 bales.
Total Sales	19,000 bales.
East Indian Sales	1,600 bales.
East Indian Stock	111,000 bales.
East Indian Forwarded	2,800 bales.
East Indian Actual Export	200 bales.
East Indian Imports	1,000 bales.
East Indian Speculation	2,100 bales.
American Afloat	15,000 bales.
East Indian Afloat	109,000 bales.
Total Afloat	101,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 19.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
July	31.50 plus .10
October	25.95 —.43
December	25.07 —.43
January	24.96 —.44
Spot Cotton at New York	32.50 plus .10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.90 — .60
COTTON:—	
August	25.95 — .43
October	25.08 — .40
Fair Ris Coffee (No. 7 quality)	17
Silver Foreign mined	67

WHEAT.

LONDON, July 19.

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs 51.6 July/August sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs 52/6 July/August sellers.

Australian 54 July/August paid and sellers.

Choice White Karachi 52/3 July/August sellers.

Soft Red Karachi 51/3 July/August sellers.

Wheats, quiet—lower.

Wheat afloat to U K 2,830,000 quarters.

Barley Karachi 38.6 July/August sellers.

SEEDS.

LONDON, July 19.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed steady but quiet at £19 18/16 July August sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay closed firmer at £10½ July/August nominal. No sellers.

Castorseed Bombay £28 July/August sellers.

LINSEED.

LONDON, July 19.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags July/August value £82½.

Linseed Tone:—Quiet.

Raw Linseed naked spot net July nearly value 39 3/8.

Raw Linseed Tone September December Buyers 39/6.

Linseed afloat 61,000 tons.

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, July 19.

FINE WHITE JAVA C & F CALCUTTA—
20/6 August/September sellers.
20/6 October/December sellers.
20/6 January/March sellers.
20/8 October/December sellers.
FINE WHITE JAVA C & F BOMBAY—
20/8 October/December sellers.
Tone:—Small business.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSAIN ABDUL REHMAN & CO.)

Bombay, July 21, 5 p.m.

Ready prices remained unaffected with good purchase enquiries, to-day's clearance amounting to 4,800 bags.

Our Forward market has ruled firmer in

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, July 21

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	400	..	400
Bombay Cotton	470	..	470
Bombay Dyeing	668 3/4 671 1/4 670	667 1/2	670-665
Century	337 1/2 336 1/4	336 1/4	337 1/2
Nagpur	485 488 3/4	487 1/2	486 1/4 487 1/2
Colaba	171 1/4 172 1/2	171 1/4	171 1/4
Cresent	216 1/4 218 3/4	217 1/2	215
Indore	360	357 1/2	356 1/4
Kohinoor	1055	..	1055
New Great	288 3/4 291 1/4	291 1/4	290-288 3/4
Pearl	503 3/4 506 1/4	506 1/4	505
Phoenix	432 1/2	..	437 1/2
Bharucha	..	..	..
Simplex	197 1/2 200 198 3/4	195	195
Swan	800	..	792 1/2
Swadeshi	557 1/2 560	556 1/4	560 553 3/4
Pabni	302 1/2	..	300
Fazal	920 918 3/4 920	920	918 1/2
Mathuradas	260	..	260
Tata Mill	152 1/2	..	155
Globe	47 1/2	..	47 1/2
Mysore	106 1/4	..	106 1/4
Madhavji	225	..	225
Finlay	540	..	540
Gokak	96 1/4	..	96 1/4
Edward Sassoon	177 1/2	..	177 1/2
Meyer Sassoon	127 1/2	..	127 1/2
Alcock	175	..	175
Bombay Burma Old	300	..	301 1/4
Bombay Elec. Tram	93 3/4	93 3/4	93 3/4
Bombay Steamer Ordy	61 1/4	..	61 1/4
Bundi Cement	91/2	..	9 1/2
Central E. Mining	22 1/2	..	22 1/2
Indian Cement	45	..	45
Tata Steel Ordy.	16 1/4	..	16
Tata Steel Defd.	48 3/4	47 1/2	47 1/2

Near positions and steady in Distant positions, with fair business doing.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 22/14 per cwt.

Fine White Java Transhipment Rs. 17/14 per cwt.

Fine White Java Shipment June Sh. 23/4 per cwt F B H.

Fine White Java Shipment June-July Sh. 22/5 per cwt F B H.

Fine White Java Shipment S S Manora Sh. 23/2 per cwt F B H.

Fine White Java Shipment S S Nurjehan Sh. 21/10 per cwt F B H.

Fine White Java Shipment S S Pasha Sh. 21/9 per cwt F B H.

Fine White Java Shipment July Sh. 21/7 per cwt F B H.

Fine White Java Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 21 per cwt F B H.

Fine White Java Shipment Aug-Sept Sh. 20/10 per cwt F B H.

Fine White Java Shipment Octo-Decem Sh. 21 per cwt F B H.

Continental Beet Sugar Nov-Decem Sh. 20/3 per cwt F B H.

Mauritius Sugar Aug or September Sh. 20/9 per cwt F B H.

Mauritius Sugar Sept or Octo Sh. 20/7 per cwt F B H.

METALS.

LONDON, July 19.

English best Selected Copped	£64¼
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£61¼
Copper Braziers	£81
Yelow Metal	£7 5/8
Hard Spelter	£28¾
Corrugated Sheets	£18 3/8

BRASS.

Bombay, July 21.

	Per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	65	0	0
Do. "	1	62	8	0
Do. "	1 1/4	62	8	0
Do. "	1 1/2	62	8	0
Do. "	1 3/4	63	0	0
Do. "	2	63	0	0

COPPER.

Bombay, July 21

	Per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, English	3/4	69	0	0
Copper "	1/	68	0	0
Copper "	1 1/4	63	0	0
Copper, American	1 1/2	67	8	0
Copper "	1 3/4	67	8	0
Copper "	2/	67	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		65	0	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		63	0	0
" 1 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		61	0	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		57	0	0
American Copper 3/4		70	0	0
" 1 to 1 1/4		69	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 21.

	per lb.	Rs	a.	p.
Kilachand	..No. 14 1/2	1	0	9
Kilchand	..Nc. 20 1/2	1	1	9
Currimbhai	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	9
Elphinstone	..No. 12 1/2	0	15	0
David	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	..No. 10 1/2	0	14	6
Trikamdas	..No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattara	..No. 10 1/4	0	15	0
Shapurji	..No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Light-house	..No. 6 1/2	0	12	6
Japan	..No. 40 /1	1	10	6
"	..No. 42 /2	1	13	6
"	..No. 20	1	3	6
"	..No. 32	1	7	9

RAPESEED.

LONDON, July 19.

Toria £20½ July/August Hamburg sellers.

Toria Calcutta £18 3/4 July/August Rotterdam paid and buyers.

Ferozepore Real Bold £20 1/8 July/August sellers.

Brown Cawnpore £18 7/8 July/August nominal.

Rapeseeds, firm and harder to buy.

RUBBER.

LONDON, July 19.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure August/September Sellers 12.

Plantation First Latex Crepe July 11 3/4.

Tone:—Quiet and moderate business.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 21.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th July, 1924.

Cotton	2,956 Bales.
Wheat	11,060 cwts.
Linseed	6,692 "
Rapeseed, etc	1,023 "
Gingellyseed	108 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	749 "
Castorseed	2,335 "
Rice	1,478 "
Myrabollams	642 "
Cottonseed	3,224 "
Mowrasced	291 "
Gram	2,275 "
Juwar	205 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	1,220 "
Bajri	1,162 "
Coal	6,126 Tons

WHOLESALE PRICES IN JUNE.

The average level of wholesale prices of cereals and pulses in India on or about the 15th June, 1924, showed a rise of 2 per cent., as compared with a fortnight ago. Prices of wheat, jowar and maize increased by 2 per cent., bajra and gram by 3 per cent., and barley by 6 per cent., while those of rice and arhar dal remained unchanged.

There was a decrease of 1 per cent. in prices of ghi and 2 per cent. in salt. Raw sugar (gur) showed no fluctuation.

As regards provincial prices, the noticeable fluctuations were as follows:—(1) In barley, a rise of 26 per cent. in the North-West Frontier Province and 10 per cent. in Delhi; (2) in arhar dal, a fall of 14 per cent. in Delhi and 11 per cent. in Sind-Baluchistan, but an increase of 14 per cent. in the North-West Frontier Province; and (3) in gram, an advance of 10 per cent. in the Central Provinces and Berar.

Prices of rice in Bengal and wheat in the Punjab recorded a rise of 1 per cent. each.

(Continued from column 1.)

terise the Welsh steam coal market. Influenced by recent improved bookings best classes of large retain the steadier tone developed a week ago, but new business is not flowing even among the superior grades at sufficiently fast a pace to create anything approaching cheerfulness. Among all coals other than best qualities demand shows no revival, stocks are heavy, and prices all round display weakness. Business with France is sluggish. With Belgium, Holland, and Germany, inquiries for all positions are poor. Italy is buying on a fair basis, and at the moment is the most active direction. Best Admiralty large remains a favoured spot, and all leading collieries are well booked for one to two weeks. For prompt loading quotations are well maintained at 28s. 6d., but with forward business less active prices for backward loading are more difficult to maintain. Seconds are irregular. The tone generally rules steady on fair prompt bookings, but a few easy spots are noted, with prices ranging from 26s. 6d.—27s. 6d. Dry coals are slow and stationary at 26s. 6d.—27s. bests, and down to 25s. for ordinaries, the latter offering freely. Monmouthshire black vein remains in short prompt supply, and quietly firm at 27s. Western Valleys are slow and stationary at 26s. Other Monmouthshire are abundant and weak. All small coals display weakness on inadequate support. Best steams are 18s., good bunkers 17s.—17s. 6d. Cargo brands are becoming a drag down to 14s. 6d.

Coke continues quiet and unchanged at 37s. 6d., specials 45s. ordinaries, and 37s. 6d. inferiors. Patent fuel is moderately active at former prices, 27s. 6d.—29s. 6d.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, July 23.

Municipal Standing Committee, Special Meeting, 3-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

July 22 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 12m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
July 23 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 12m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
July 24 (Thurs.) Sunrise 6h. 12m. sunset 7h.17m.
July 25 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunset 7h. 17m.
July 26 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunset 7h. 17m.
July 27 (Sun) Sunrise 6h 13m; Sunset 7h 17m.
July 28 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 7h. 16m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Tuesday) morning, the 22nd instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Narkunda" with mails from London of the 17th instant left Marseilles at 4 a.m. on the 19th instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from Bombay of the 5th instant arrived at Marseilles at 8 a.m. on the 19th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Sunday evening. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Monday morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s. s. "Merkara" which left Bombay on the 11th instant arrived at Port Said at 4 a.m. on the 19th idem and left there at 1-45 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "China" with the mails from London of the 10th instant left Aden at 10 p.m. on the 20th instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, the 25th instant.

TILAK JAYANTI.

To-day (Tuesday) the Tilak Jayanti will be celebrated in Gopal Bhuvan at Dadar at 9 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. D. G. Kale will deliver a public lecture on "Lokmanya's Mission."

"BOMBAY FELLOWSHIP."

The "Bombay Fellowship" will meet as usual to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Woolhouse Road, Fort, when Mr. T. T. Wright will speak on "Reformation of the Criminal Tribes."

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

It has been resolved by the Committee to afford every possible facilities to those who want to learn spinning. Members of the above Committee and members of the general public are therefore requested to communicate with the Secretaries who will be glad to give all possible help and information regarding spinning.

By operation of Rule 21 of the above Committee's constitution the following members vacate their seats from the Executive:—Sjts. D. D. Sathaye, M. Qasim Khan, H. P. Desai, Manilal N. Joshi, Punjabhai Thakersey, G. K. Rane, S. K. Joshi, P. A. Krishna Iyer, K. Suryanarayan Iyer, P. V. Seshadri Iyer, S. S. Karnik, B. Acharya, A. C. Sen, L. T. Patankar, L. N. Chawan.

THE CITY'S MORTALITY.

The statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 18th July to 6 a.m. of 19th July, 1924:—

Small-pox 2 attacks and 1 death; Cholera nil; Plague 1 attack and 1 death; Influenza nil; total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 59. Total mortality this day last year 86.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a magic lantern will be delivered by Dr. S. R. Naik on "Malaria" to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the Manaji Rajuji Hall at Lower Parel.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Radiant Club Ambulance Branch Classes, in First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene and Military Sanitation for Males and Females will be conducted in the Charni Road Municipal School every Saturday for females (in Marathi) and every Sunday for males (In English), commencing from Saturday, the 26th July, and Sunday, the 27th July, respectively. Successful candidates will be awarded Association certificates. Classes are free to all without distinction of caste and creed. All desirous to join the classes are requested to register their names with the Class Secretaries by attending on the above days, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

SHAMRAO VITHAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

In view of the new Bill, to amend the Co-operative Society's Act, a meeting of the shareholders of the above Society will be held at Santa Cruz on Sunday, the 27th instant, at 8-45 a.m. (S. T.), residing at the Saraswat Colony, when Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny will explain the disadvantages of the new Bill.

CHILDREN'S GATHERING.

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League, a Children's Gathering was held on Sunday evening at Hira Baug, Shrimant Shanker Rao Atmaram Mantri, J.P., presided on the occasion. Rama Soste and Lilavati Pinge opened the proceedings of the day by offering prayers composed by Krishna Kumar. K. N. Parker's recitation of a thrilling poem on "Blank Paper" and P. B. Pradhan's secret songs were much appreciated by the audience. Messrs. A. G. Tendulker, S. K. Naique and R. S. Talawadekar made short speeches appropriate to the occasion. The President in the course of his instructive and inspiring speech paid a warm tribute to the moral instruction work of the League and wished it a long life of activity and usefulness. The gathering terminated with the distribution of sweets and presents to the children and a vote of thanks to the President.

TIBBI COLLEGE, DELHI.

The following students have this year passed the final examination of (Ayurvedic Department) of the A. and U. Tibbi College, Delhi:—

Sanskrit:—Gopal Dutt 525, 2nd Division. Hindi:—Dinesh Varma 566, Hoshiar Singh 566, Shir Saran 558, Vishwa Nath 547, 1st Division; Hira Lal 527, Pearey Lal 511, Yakub Ram 453, Bahb Dass 447, Tek Chand 440, Chandra Bhanu 436, Ram Singh 410, Adhar Singh 409, Arjan Der 462, 2nd Division.

THE MAHRATTA EDUCATION FUND, MADRAS.

The Managing Committee of the Fund have been pleased to award scholarships to the following students for the current academical year:—

T. R. Rhimasena Rao, III Class, Presidency College, Madras; T. L. Nagaraja Rao, IV Class, Madras Christian College, Madras; L. Narayana Rao, III (Honours), St. Joseph's College, Trichy; M. Venkoba Rao, II Class, Presidency College, Madras; Arni Vittal Rao, Medical School; T. Sethu Rao, Government Medical School, Bangalore; K. Rama Rao, Medical School, Tanjore; S. Madhava Rao, III Class, St. Joseph's College, Trichy; T. R. Govinda Rao, I Class, Presidency College, Madras; T. A. Nagaraja Rao, II Class, National College, Trichy.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen have been appointed on the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee:—

Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat and Mr. Ranchhoddas H. Gandhi appointed from the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association; Messrs. Jivraj G. Nensey, Secretary, B. V. Navalkar, Assistant Secretary, (G. I. P. Line); Chunilal D. Barfiwalla (B. B. and C. I. Line); A. B. Shroff and B. S. Sule (Kalyan); R. M. Dongre and W. N. Bhave (Kurla); B. V. Navalkar and Gopinath Vinayak (Thana); Jaswantrai G. Mehta and Maneklal A. Mehta (Ghatkoper); G. S. Daphtary and H. M. Khasnis (Matunga); C. P. Nanavati (Grant Road); Jayantilal N. Manker (Elphinstone Road); L. T. Dowasibali (Dadar); G. B. Trivedi (Bandra); J. K. Mehta and Hiralal M. Desai (Santa Cruz); Chhotalal A. Chowan (Ville Parle); Jivanlal M. Thakore and Chunilal D. Barfiwalla (Andheri); Gordhandas Morarji (Malad) and Dwarkadas Kurji (Borivli).

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE VILLAGE SANITATION FUND.

The administration of the Florence Nightingale Village Sanitation Fund founded in memory of the late Miss Florence Nightingale has been entrusted to the Social Service League, Bombay, since July, 1919. The object of the Fund is to give help to organisations engaged in the work of improving the sanitation of villages. The work should consist of items such as (1) maintaining the purity of drinking water, (2) cleaning of streets, (3) sweeping of refuge, (4) filling in of insanitary pools and ditches, (5) the digging of drains of work on similar lines.

The League has been uptil now helping 10 such institutions and calls upon similar associations to apply for grants in proportion to the local collections. Those interested in the sanitation of villages should now undertake to raise local collections and apply for help to the General Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay. Conditions of help, etc., would be supplied on receiving applications.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

A DEPORTEE SENTENCED.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, at the Esplanade Police Court, Abdul Husein Mohmed was charged with returning to Bombay without the order of the Commissioner of Police. The evidence showed that on the 14th instant the accused was deported from Bombay by the Police Commissioner as an undesirable and he was ordered not to return to Bombay without his permission. He was taken as far as Thana by the police escort. On Sunday he was found loitering in the Fort and was arrested by the police.

His Worship sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

WARNED AND DISCHARGED.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Mohmed Abubakar was charged with theft in respect of leaves of a tree at Queen's Road.

The evidence showed that on Sunday the accused was seen by a policeman taking leaves of a tree belonging to the P. W. D. at Queen's Road. The accused's defence was that he used to eke out his livelihood by selling leaves in the market.

His Worship warned and discharged the accused.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. W. A. Turner, residing at Mahim, reports to the police that he closed his house and left for Madras on the 11th instant. On the 17th instant he received a letter from a friend informing him that one of the windows of his house was seen to be open and was asked to return. On his arrival in Bombay on the 20th instant he discovered that his house had been broken into and property consisting of cash and furniture collectively valued at Rs. 1,625 stolen and an attempt had been made to set fire to the house by sprinkling kerosine on the clothes, papers and documents which were in the house.

CORONER'S COURT.

WOMAN RUN OVER BY MOTOR CAR.

On Sunday night a number of women labourers were working on a building at Peddar Road and in doing so were crossing the road. Anandibai (18) who was heading the batch of the labourers when a motor car driven by Krishna Ramji came from behind and knocked her down. The car was on the proper side of the road and the horn was sounded, but Anandibai got confused and began to run towards left and was struck by the radiator and fell down. The left front wheel passed over her chest and the right rear wheel over her legs. The car stopped immediately. She was taken in the same car to the J. J. Hospital, but died on the way.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of death by injuries sustained by her having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a motor car.

INDIAN IRON AND STEEL CO.

The audited accounts for the year ending March 31st, 1924, showing a profit on Trading Account of Rs. 5,91,803-11-3, which with Rs. 1,555-7-11-10 brought forward and Sundry Receipts Rs. 10,280-4-4 leaves for disposal Rs. 6,19,744-11-5. From this sum it is proposed to allot Rs. 4,01,655-1-2 to Depreciation, Rs. 2,00,000-0-0 to writing down Preliminary Expenses, and carry forward Rs. 18,089-10-3.

During the year under review prices for pig iron were well maintained for the first six months, but subsequently fell rapidly to the present low level. There are now indications that the worst of the slump has been reached, and there is a general expectation in trade circles that prices should tend to improve gradually.

The railway into the Company's Ore Mines gave serious trouble during the rains of last year, and on 29th July, 1923, this railway was entirely closed to all traffic and was not reopened until 10th November, 1923. In order to keep the Company's plant running during this period it was necessary to purchase iron ore from outside sources—in addition to supplies from the Central Provinces three ships were chartered to bring ore from Johore—and naturally the cost of production with this foreign ore was high. This outside ore was used only in sufficient quantities to keep the furnace plant running with safety, and consequently during more than half the year when prices were favourable the output of pig iron was low and full advantage could not be taken of market conditions. Had it not been for these unfortunate circumstances the Trading Account would have shown a much greater profit than now disclosed.

Prospects for the coming year are more favourable, for though prices obtainable for pig iron are on a lower level than last year it is anticipated that with a full supply of iron ore from the Company's own mines enabling the Blast Furnaces to be operated at full output the costs of production of pig iron will be greatly reduced.

MOTIONS NOT MOVED.

WASTING CORPORATION'S TIME.

DR. SUKHIA'S OBSTRUCTIVE METHODS.

A meeting of the Corporation was held on Monday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. More than 75 minutes of the Corporation's time were occupied with Dr. Sukhia's personal matters; he declined to move the series of propositions, of which he had given notice attacking everybody in the Corporation and the Corporation refused to put them on record. After this was done the Corporation before adjourning completed the whole of July agenda, and finished all the arrears.

Before the minutes were signed Dr. Sukhia said the minutes of the last meeting were not correct. The President said they were substantially correct and he would sign them, and he accordingly signed the minutes.

The President called upon Dr. Sukhia to move item No. 67 calling attention of Mrs. Gokhalay and Miss Lotewalla to certain opinions of a counsel. Dr. Sukhia said he was not going to move the proposition.

The President said then the item dropped, and he called upon him to move the next item No. 68, requesting Government to investigate carefully and find out "anarchists, revolutionists, seditionists, disloyals and misappropriationists of money" among the male and female members of the Corporation. Dr. Sukhia however, did not say anything, but sat quiet. The President said in that case that item also must drop.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then moved that item No. 68 be not entered into the minutes of the proceedings, and that the Corporation was of the opinion that the conduct of Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia in giving notice of a motion couched in language grossly insulting to the President and the Councillors and containing altogether unwarrantable aspersions on their character and good faith was most reprehensible and was derogatory to the dignity and traditions of the House.

Mr. Jamnadas said by moving propositions of that sort the Corporation was deprived of the privilege and pleasure of doing their normal business. But the situation forced upon them was not of their own choosing. The proposition he had moved was absolutely in order.—even the second part of it. He had never thought that a proposition which was a sweeping condemnation,—couched in a language which was not decent and which a member would be ashamed to use of his colleagues at a meeting place which was being turned into platform for personal abuse and condemnation—would be moved in this Corporation. The moment the proposition was reached Dr. Sukhia said he was not going to move it and he sat as mute as a church-mouse. And all the world had been told what Dr. Sukhia thought of the President and the Councillors, and according to Dr. Sukhia they were seditionists etc. What would be the result of giving notices of such motions, and then not moving them at all, on the public at large. These were the tactics of an obstructionist. The law certainly could not intend that procedure or process, for it would reduce the House to a contemptible and impotent position. He did not think that the Municipal Act, in the framing of which men like Sir P. M. Mehta had helped, ever intended such a thing. In 1903 a similar proposition was moved by Sir P. M. Mehta in regard to Dr. Sukhia and it was passed by the Corporation. The conduct of Dr. Sukhia was most reprehensible, and such aspersions were most unwarranted. But it was a game at which two people could play.

A number of objections was raised to this procedure and in the end the President ruled that considering the terms of section 36 of the Municipal Act, he thought a substantive motion could not be moved without due notice being given to the House. Mr. Jamnadas' motion was a substantive motion, and the second part of it he ruled out of order as such. About the first part, he thought they should adopt the procedure followed in the Assembly and Councils, that where a proposition was not moved it should not form part of the proceedings, although in the Corporation they followed a different procedure altogether. He, however, was of the opinion that such propositions should not form part of the minutes, and he would take the sense of the meeting on that point.

Dr. Sukhia said the matter was *sub judice* and anything which took place here was contempt of court. He asked the President to read out the three letters his solicitors had written to him (President).

The President said those letters related to items 59 and 65, and had got nothing to do with the subject under discussion. If, however, the Corporation desired it, he would read out the letters. (Cries of "No, no").

The House then decided by 34 votes to one that in this particular case only those propositions should not be incorporated in the minutes of the meeting.

Mrs. Hodgkinson at this point got up and said that although she voted for the proposition, she had not understood the proceedings. (Laughter.).

The President said it was not a point of order.

Mr. B. G. Parelker moved:

'That the Schools Committee be requested to report whether it is not desirable to open one or two Municipal Primary Schools in each of the E, F and G Wards of the City for Madrasi children where the Madrasi population is increasing and if so to make necessary arrangements for the same.'

It was adopted by the Corporation.

SHOPS IN CHAUPATI SEA-SHORE.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe moved:

'That the President be requested to address the Government to take immediate and effective steps, in the interests of sanitation of the people, to remove from the Chaupati sands opposite the Sandhurst Bridge, the various shops for frying Bhajyas and other things and keep the sands clean and in perfect sanitary condition and worth enjoying the fresh air for which the sea-shore is meant. That he be also requested to address the Government to provide as early as possible public conveniences and water taps on the sands, which are more essential than the shops.'

Mr. Sahasrabudhe said he had moved this proposition with the object of expediting the question of taking over the Chaupati foreshore, as it was not being looked after properly and the whole of the space was occupied by shopkeepers. There was hardly any space on the sands where people could either move about or sit and the whole place was as dirty as possible. People came there for fresh air and not for eating anything, said the mover.

Mr. R. S. Asavale seconded. He said the Corporation were in charge of the sanitation of the place and they could ask the shopkeepers to remove themselves from there.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said it was a good thing to get refreshments on the foreshore. Even in Paris such conveniences were to be had in all places, he said.

Mr. B. N. Gamudia thought it was cruel to deprive the poor people of the refreshments which were sold on the Chaupati.

Dr. G. V. Deshamukh said whether the proposition was passed or rejected they should have some sort of order in the arrangement of these shops.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. M. M. Desai moved:

'That the Corporation is of opinion that in order to give proper facilities to the citizens of Bombay to develop their physique, gymnasiums should be started in each ward of the City and the Commissioner be requested to start them at suitable places immediately.'

Mr. Desai said the drill lessons given to the children in schools were not enough to develope their bodies and something more was required. The *Akhadas* where *Ustads* were giving physical training were now disappearing and he thought the Corporation should do something in this direction.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconding said males as well as females, children as well as adults, should be allowed to take advantage of these gymnasiums.

On the motion of Dr. Master the question was referred to the Municipal Commissioner for report.

Dr. Sukhia was then called upon to move his proposition about no vote of censure on the President, but he declined to move it.

The Corporation unanimously decided not to enter it into the minutes of the meeting. The same fate was meted out to an item in June agenda, also standing in that member's name and in that case also the Corporation decided not to enter it into the minutes of the meeting. Only Dr. Sukhia voted against the last suggestion.

The Corporation then adjourned to August 4.

BENGAL NO-CHANGERS ORGAINSED.

SHYAM BABU ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 21.

As intimated by me on 17th instant the Bengal Non-Cooperation League, a separate organisation of the Bengal No-Changers was inaugurated yesterday. At a meeting of prominent No-Changers at 4 Banstala Street, Bara Bazar under the presidency of Sjt. Shyamsundar Chakravarty, Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghose in explaining the object of the conference said that the formation of the Non-Cooperation Party had been long overdue. He had solicited Mahatmaji's views on the matter at Ahmedabad and Mahatmaji had told him that the primary object of the separate organisation should be work and work only. Sjt. Ghose then explained the difficulties of working with the Swarajist Congress Executive and showed how for the last eight months the Bengal Congress Khaddar Board instead of helping them, had hampered their work of Khaddar. The speaker had asked Gandhiji whether they should remain in muffassil Congress committees and was told by Mahatmaji that if they commanded a majority they must remain, but if they thought that all their energies would be engrossed in retaining majority, they might abstain, in view of the tactics employed by the Swarajists to capture the Congress committees. The speaker thought it was as much their duty to fight the Swarajists as well as the Government, for evil could nowhere be tolerated.

The League was permanently formed with Sjt. Shyam Babu as president and Sjt. Har Daval Nag and Dr. P. C. Ghose as vice-presidents and Sjt. Amarendranath Bose as secretary.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Jutes opened easier after the week end and there was altogether less doing in Howrah and Clive. The higher priced shares were however fully steady and holders showed no disposition to sell. In coals a moderate business was reported in this section at unchanged rates. Teas have been an active market with fully rates paid by buyers. Eastern Cachar increased its quotation by about twenty points. In miscellaneous Indian Standard Wagon continued to advance further on some enquiry, Marshalls being unaltered while Samastipur Sugar noted a fall of rupees two. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 67/15, 5½ per cent war bonds 1924 103, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/8.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 350.

Railways:—Baraset Basirhat Light Railway 66/12, Shahdara Delhi Sharanpur Light Railway 116.

Cotton:—Agra United 2/13.

Jutes:—Alliance 545, Anglo India 382, Auckland 220, Barangore 157, Birla 10/5, Budge Budge 455, Caledonian 571, Clive 41/8, Craig 7, Craig pref 107, Delta 486, Empire 7/8, Fort Gloster 880, Fort William 340/8, Gourepore 704, Hooghly ord 78, Howrah 44/8, Hukumchand ord 12/4, Kamarhatty 538, Kankinarrah 462, Lansdowne 323, Lawrence 502, Lothian 423/8, Naihati 405, Orient 223/8, National 200, Nudea 51, Presidency 8/6, Union 538, Waverley 9/9.

Coals:—Bansra 12, Bengal 628/8, Bilhera New Shares 12/12, Bokaro and Ramgur 29/8, Burrakur 37/8, Jainty Central 7/4, Jainty Jainty West 6/6, Kosoonda and Nyadee 20, Neetcoria Rs. 1, New Beerbhoom 37/4, North Lakhdih 1/4, Singaran A 58/8, Talcher 7/4.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Engineering 5, Indian Standard Wagon ord. 25, Kumardhubi Engineering 2/2, Marshalls and Co. 4/2, Hooghly Flour 25/12, B. I. Corporation ord. 4/8, Titaghur Paper 2/6, Midnapore Zamindary 105, Samastipur Sugar 9/8.

Tea Companies:—Amluckie 159, Atal 22/4, Bishnauth 30/6, Central Cachar 104, Chundeechera 116, Darjeeling Himalayan Tea 11/8, Dhunseri 6/4, East India 18/12, Eastern Cachar 166, Hattikhira 27/8, New Terai 21/9, Roopacherra 20/2, Sapoi 21/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and nine thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and five-sixteenth pence.

LABOUR LEGISLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Industrial Disputes Bill and the Statistics Bill will come on for consideration before the Bombay Legislative Council during the next sessions of the Council.

As regards the Industrial Disputes Bill the same has been long over-due after the report of the Stanleyced Committee. The bill is based on the lines of the English Voluntary Conciliation Act of 1896 and the Industrial Courts Act of 1919. It provides a machinery for inquiry and conciliation. The bill provides for an appointment of an arbitration board of 3 persons by Government. As to this it would be desirable that the representatives on behalf of Labour should be appointed after consulting the representatives of Labour. Similar bills have been enacted by all the civilised countries and the wonder is that in India it comes at such a late stage. It may be contended that there is no machinery to enforce the award but once the parties agree to refer the matter to arbitration there is every likelihood of the parties carrying out the award. The principle of compulsory arbitration has been followed in New Zealand and but it cannot be said at this stage whether it has proved to be a success. In the initial stage of labour legislation it is necessary to proceed with some caution.

As regards the Statistics bill some opposition has been engineered against the same by the Bombay Mill-owners on the ground that it will give a great power in the hands of bureaucracy and the said statistics may be utilised to the detriment of Indian industry. The fact that there is no such ground for such apprehension is substantiated by the fact that the Bombay Mill-owners themselves are supplying to the Labour Office all such statistics regarding wages, hours, etc. without any objection and further the draft bill has been approved, as I understand, by the Mill-owners' Association at Ahmedabad. Similar bills have been enacted in 49 countries of the world including Japan and other principal countries and it is therefore ridiculous to contend that Indian industry would be in danger by passing this bill. The necessity of this bill is very obvious in view of the fact that the public have no means to judge in any dispute between Labour and Capital as to who is in the right. The other day about 1000 men of the Matunga Workshops were dismissed by the Agent of the G. I. P. Ry. on the ground that the production was half as before. This statement was challenged by Labour and the Agent was asked to disclose the facts and figures regarding the production of the waggons, but he refused to do so. Labour, is at present in a weak condition and deserves to be supported and if such a bill could not injure the industry of Japan, England, France, Germany, Dominions and other countries, it stands to reason that it would not, equally, injure the Indian industry and that, therefore, the opposition is not based on any sound reasons. India claims to be a principal partner in the League of Nations and it is, therefore necessary that she should move with the times. So far as the attitude of Labour is concerned, Labour whole heartedly supports both the bills. It is now for the Swarajists to prove that they are the real friends of Labour by supporting the said bills I understand that some of the Swarajists hold the view that in their fight against bureaucracy they do not want to give an inch of additional power to the bureaucracy to tyranise overcapital until Swaraj is established. This argument is not a sound one, inasmuch as the real issue is whether there is a necessity for such a piece of legislation at this juncture and whether the same would strengthen the cause of Labour without injuring the interests of capitalists. As pointed out by me above in the last Matunga dispute as well as in the last Mill strike both the agent of the G. I. P. Ry. and the Mill-owners refused to supply figures regarding the production of waggons and the profits made by them respectively; at the same time they succeeded in effectually hoodwinking the public by making them believe that production was half and that no profits were made by the mills in order to entitle Labour to claim bonus. In the absence of facts and figures Labour is not able to challenge the statements made by the capitalists effectually, and that is the reason why such a bill is necessary in the interests of Labour. It matters very little whether the oligarchy is white or brown. The same cry will be raised by the capitalists if any attempt is made by Labour to reduce hours of work or increase wages. If we are allowing the factory system along with its attendant evils to be implanted in our country it is very necessary that the State should provide safeguards against the exploitation of Labour at the hands of the capitalists. We cannot in one breath allow Western institutions to grow in our country without providing at the same time Western safeguards. I, therefore, hope and trust that the Swarajists will not be misguided by the false alarm raised by the capitalists that Government is out to destroy the industry or is out to exploit Labour against the capitalist.—Yours, etc.

F. J. GINWALA.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

DISAPPOINTING SHOW

70 R. G. A. BEAT 101 R. G. A.

Owing to their Rugby fixture on the Oval the Bombay Gymkhana were unable to play the Staff on Monday evening when the two R. G. A. teams tried encounter had resulted in a win for the 70th Company who won again by two goals. The exchanges were decidedly in favour of the 70th Battery in the initial period. Despite the excellent opening they were unable to score for some time. Davis was responsible for several atrocious misses. The first goal of the 70th Company came as the result of a penalty for obstruction in the fatal area. Davis scored off the kick.

The 101st R. G. A. found something to do in the latter half and the game was fairly even. The attempts of the 101st forwards, however, did not materialize. Before long their defence fell a second time when after repeated and heroic saves by James A. Comb increased the lead with a pass from Davis.

The teams were:—

70th R. G. A.:—Moore; Day and Kennett; Barker, Saxon and Robertson; Thorn, Houghton, Runyan, A. Comb and Davis.

101st R. G. A.: James Davis and Reaney; Griffiths, Gingell and Ba[illegible]age; Beyrne, Cook, Bacon, French and Woddle.

Referee:—Mr. W. Cummings.

OLYMPIC GAMES.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT RESULTS.

LONDON, July 20.

Paris.—Lawn Tennis and swimming again constituted the programme in the Olympic Games to-day. Both the events in the Lawn Tennis Singles were won by America and two American pairs will oppose each other in the final of the Mixed Doubles. Miss McKane has secured third place in the Ladies' Singles by defeating M'me Golding, the other beaten semi-finalist. The world's record for 100 metres back stroke for ladies was again broken by Miss Bauer who won final in 1m. 23 1/5s. The Olympic record was made in the final of 100 metres by Weismuller (America) whose time was 59 seconds. Results:—

Lawn Tennis, Ladies' Singles. Final.—Miss Wills (U S A) beat M'lle Vlasto (France) 6/2, 6/2.

A match between semi-finalists to decide the third place.—Miss McKane (Britain) beat M'me Golding (France) 5/7, 6/3, 6/0.

Men's Singles. Final.—Richards (U S A) beat Cochet (France) 6/4, 6/4, 5/7, 4/6, 6/2.

Mixed Doubles. Semi-finals.—Richards and Mrs. Jessup (U S A) beat Timmer and Miss Bouman (Holland) 6/2, 6/0; Williams and Mrs. Wightman (U S A) beat Gilbert and Miss McKane (Britain) 2/6, 8/6, 6/1.

Swimming.—100 Metres Free Style Ladies.—Final:—Miss Lackie (U S A) 1; Miss Wehselan (U S A) 2; Miss Eserle (U S A) 3. Time.—1min. 12 and 2/5 secs.

100 Metres Backstroke Ladies. Final.—Miss Bauer (U. S A) 1; Miss Haling (Britain 2; Miss Rigging (U S A) 3. Time.—1 min. 23 and 1/5 seconds.

Ladies' High Plain Diving. Final:—Miss Smith (U S A) 1; Miss Becker (U S A) 2; Miss Moperl (Sweden) 3.

100 Metres. Final.—Meismuller (U S A) 1; Duke Kahanamoku (U S A) 2; Sam Khanamoku (U S A) 3; Borg (Sweden) 4. Time.—59 seconds.

High Fancy Diving. Final.—With (U S A) 1; Fall (U S A) 2; Pinkston (U. S. A.) 3.—Reuter.

"WOMAN TO WOMAN"

A FINE FILM AT PATHE'S CINEMA.

The second show given at Pathe's Cinema was of a different type from the first but in every way as good. The ever popular Gazette contains excellent pictures of current events and is well up to its usual standard.

"Woman to Woman", the seven real drama which forms the main part of the programme, is particularly strong and some of the situations are distinctly clever. The plot it not altogether new, but is treated in a novel way and is unfolded skilfully by Betty Compson as Louise Boucher, the dancing girl of Paris, and Clive Brook as a British officer. The acting is natural right through and the setting is unusually good. Some of the scenes of London and Paris at night are unique whilst many of the interiors are on a lavish scale. The story deals with Louise Boucher, a girl of nature who dances her way through life happily and innocently. During the war she meets David Compton, a British officer on leave in Paris. They fall in love and arrange to marry. On the eve of their marriage the man is recalled to the firing line. Shell shock deprives him of his memory, and the happy past is a blank to him. He inherits his uncle's business and adopts the family name of Anson-Pond. David is fond of children and greatly wants a son, but the woman he has married is of a different nature and cares for nothing but a superficial society life.

Louise, meanwhile, has gone to London and becomes famous as Deloryse, the dancer. Night after night great crowds gather to see her. She is the idol of most women and all men, but she remains faithful to the memory of David.

One night David goes with some friends to see the famous dancer. She recognises him, and he receives the shock which restores his memory. After the show he goes to her flat and then finds he is the father of a son. The position is a terrible one and Deloryse hears the miserable story of his married life. She insists that the boy must bear his name and so have his chance in life. David undertakes to take the child and although the separation is cruel, there is no alternative.

But there is Mrs. Anson-Pond to deal with and when she learns the story of her husband's child she is furious and refuses to have the boy in her house. David tired of his wife's coldness and love of pleasure decides to leave her and take Deloryse back to France. By a strange coincidence Delorys had promised to dance for Mrs. Anson-Pond at a charity ball. The two women meet and there is a stormy scene, the mother fighting for her son and the wife for a false idea of honour. And so they separate. A change comes over Mrs. Anson-Pond and she repents. She visits Delorys and promises to take the boy and care for him as her own. The dancer decides to give her dance as previously arranged. The strain of work has proved too much for the girl's heart and the doctor tells her that unless she stops at once, there is no chance for her life. But life holds nothing for Delorys now. She has lost the man she loves and also her son.

The ball is a magnificent function set in lavish surroundings. She dances the "Dance of Death" and when at the end she falls to the floor the guests applaud wildly. And it was the "Dance of Death", for Delorys has died and gone to receive the verdict of the greatest of all critics.

It is a fine picture and contains matter for much thought. A broad subject treated in a somewhat daring manner, yet with an understanding which makes one realize the tragedies of this life.

An Echo from Andamans.

BARRISTER SAVARKAR'S LETTERS

to his brother Dr. Savarkar while in exile. With two Photos.

Price Re. 1/- For Particulars write to:—

S. G. CHITALE.

Kirloskar Bhuvan, Girgaum.

Books can also be had from :—

Messrs. Taraporewalla, Fort.

and

Messrs. Parchure Puranik & Co., Madhav Baug, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO STUDENTS.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

ESTABLISHED 1906.

Sound Training in Book-keeping and Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Commercial, Law, etc., imparted by Principals, A. J. MUKATI and R. S. BHARUCHA, F.C.R.A., G.D.A.

Enrolment Daily for the London Chamber of Commerce and the Corporation of Accountants Examinations. Classes Morning and Evening.

Kanta Building, Kalbadevi.

Prospectus FREE on Application.

Received Large Shipments

MAJOLICA TILES, SKIRTINGS, MOULDINGS.

to be sold on Manufacturer's account. Apply Sharp:—

F. Muraglia & Co.

TILES AND MARBLE MERCHANTS, 20 A, Fort Street, Frere Road, BOMBAY.

BUSINESS MEN!

Your Success Depends on the Efficiency of your Business Library.

The following books of Professor Sohrab R Davar of Davar's College of Commerce and the Government College are the result of experience and study of past twenty-two years. Write and secure them to-day by V P. Post if you cannot call:—

1. COMPANY LAW (1921). A book written specially for business and students of Commerce dealing with Company Law problems of vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Shareholders and Accountants. Rs. 7.
2. MERCANTILE LAW (1923) 3rd Edition. This book is recognised by the Government Auditors' Diploma Board and is in use by the B. Com. students of Univareities of Bombay and Mysore. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in a simple language with references and carefully prepared index. Rs. 9. Just out.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES (1916). A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Businessmen. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition, 1922). Dealing with problems of Organisations and Promotion of Companies. Systems in use in large business offices. Stock Exchange Practice. Labour efficiency and organisation. Secretariat Work and Scientific Advertising. A most valuable book for businessmen. Rs. 7-8.

PUBLISHERS:

MESSRS. RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,

Book-sellers, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

NO FIRM HAS TO PAY INCOME TAX OR SUPER TAX

when each partner pays on his income at his rate. Apply sharp.

Nagindas & Manekl'al

30, Hanuman Building, Homji Street, Circle, Fort, Bombay.

TELE: No. 22560.

NOTICE.

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1924.

LANDLORDS & TENANTS.

It is sincerely to be hoped that both the Government of Bombay and the Legislative Council will refuse to pay any heed to the selfish agitation of the landlords of Bombay against the extension of the operation of the Rent Act and that the Bill which Mr. Nariman will introduce extending the Rent Act for both business premises and dwelling houses will be placed on the Statute-Book without any delay. The reasons for the extension are as obvious as the need for it is imperative. The Rent Act was passed to meet an emergency —namely, the abnormal shortage of housing accommodation in proportion to the increased and increasing population of the City. The emergency has not disappeared. On the contrary the hardships attendant on it have been accentuated by the ill-conceived and ill-directed activities of the Development Department which was brought into being to remedy them. There could be no more eloquent justification for the extension of the Rent Act than is contained in the Report which Sir M. Visvesvaraya has just submitted to the Bombay Municipality. He writes: "The City's greatest need is cheap housing. There is something artificial in Bombay life when we find that house rents in parts of the City are quite double what they are in corresponding districts of the City of London." Yet it is amazing that, despite the keen popular feeling on the subject and the knowledge of the disaster which is bound to fall on the majority of the population in the City if the Rent Act is removed, the Government of Bombay have not themselves moved in the matter and it has been left to a private member to give expression to the public feeling, while in England, a Government, which is responsible and responsive to public opinion, is ready to stake its very existence on this question of meeting the demand of the poor for cheaper and better houses to live in.

The landlords have not advanced a tittle of proof to show either that as a class they have suffered any real loss or that the sufferings of the tenant class through scarcity of housing accommodation have abated materially and will not be aggravated by the cessation of rent-control. Mr. J. B. Petit referred the other day to the "plight" of some "poor" widows who were owners of properties, but he failed to disclose the number of these "poor" widows who could not live in comfort owing to the Rent Act. It is obvious that if there are any such, their number can not be large. As for the rest of the landlord class, they know very well that the Rent Act does not stand in the way of their building any number of buildings and letting them out at exorbitant rents. Let anyone compare the rent of rooms in "controlled" buildings and those of rooms in the new buildings and he will see to what merciless extent profiteering by landlords is carried on. The landlords, at least a large number of them—for there are many good landlords as there are many bad tenants, —are only waiting to pounce upon the tenants of the old buildings and grind them down, knowing very well that owing to the scarcity of housing accommodation even after five years of rent control, the latter will not be able to escape from their clutches. The exorbitant rents charged for newly constructed residential and business premises are a true index to the extent of the prevailing scarcity of housing accommodation. The last census showed that whereas during the decade prior to 1921 the increase in the city's population was 20.06 per cent, the number of residential buildings increased by 4.86 per cent only during the period. It is no wonder that the rents should be abnormally high—higher, perhaps, than any other modern city in the world. And yet, as the census showed, about 66 per cent. of the population of Bombay lives in one room tenements! The Rent Act was brought into existence to alleviate the misery which the abnormal and ugly conditions engendered. Not even the most blatant of the landlords can say that these conditions have disappeared or even materially abated through the activities of the Development Department. The latter, instead of taking up housing schemes and suburban development first, has been concentrating mainly on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. What little energy the Department could spare for its housing schemes and suburban development, has been mostly misdirected, as witness the hideous dungeons it has built ostensibly for the working classes who cannot take advantage of them because the rents are too high for their slender resources and who thus continue to remain the victims of the slum owners. As for suburban development in Salsette, the lack of water-supply and means of communication, both of which ought to have been first provided by the Department, have put an effective damper on the enthusiasm of both housing societies and individuals who had entertained visions of the delights of suburban residence. If even half the attention which the Department gives to the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme had been diverted to suburban development, including railway communication, the conditions in the city would have materially improved and there would have been no necessity to retain the Rent Act. Perhaps the landlords will say that they are not responsible for the blunders of the Development Department. But so are the tenants not responsible. Hence both the landlords and the tenants have to suffer for the sins of the Department.

Instead of selfishly clamouring for the removal of the rent control, the landlords would do well to make common cause with the tenants in demanding that a halt should be called in the rake's progress of the Development Department and that adequate attention should be given by the latter to the development of the suburbs and the housing schemes. We hope the representatives of the landlords will whole-heartedly support the resolutions on the subject which Messrs. Lalji Naranji and K. F. Nariman propose to move in the Council. As Sir M. Visvesvaraya has pointed out in his able report to the Corporation, the most satisfactory solution of the housing problem will be found in the speedy development of the suburbs and in bringing rapid transit facilities into existence between the suburbs and the centres of business within the City. But the Development Department has recklessly spent public money in such a manner as not to serve the purpose for which it was brought into being but to destroy the hopes of the citizens of Bombay and add to the burdens of the tax-payers. The good that it has done, in some respects, is considerable, but the harm that it has done is incalculable. It is, however, never too late to mend. We, therefore, welcome the resolutions to be moved by Messrs. Nariman and Lalji, which, besides demanding drastic retrenchment in the Department, call for an enquiry as to the advisability or otherwise of continuing and completing all the schemes taken in hand. Sir M. Visvesvaraya points out with truth that "had the development schemes been sanctioned after a close public enquiry, at which the views of the leading citizens had been elicited, there is no doubt that greater consideration would have been bestowed on some of the problems to which the public seem to attach special attention." There are few subjects to which the citizen of Bombay attaches greater attention than that of the rent he has to pay. The Bombay Legislative Council will have failed in its duty towards Bombay if it does not pass Mr. Nariman's Bill and institute an enquiry into the activities of the Development Department.

PUBLIC HEALTH IN INDIA.

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India remarks as follows in his report for 1922, which has just been published: "Perhaps the most urgent requirement of India at the present day, when Indian politicians desire to create a strong nation, is the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the health conditions of the people and to make definite recommendations on the measures necessary to secure a reasonable standard of health." Though a Commission would undoubtedly bring to light many facts worth knowing, which might form the basis of a resolute campaign to secure a better standard of health for the people of this country, we think it is quite possible, even without a Commission, to achieve the object in view if only there is genuine solicitude for it among those who are entrusted with the care of public health. For instance, no Commission is needed to disclose the fact that the vast majority of the villages of India are unprovided with public dispensaries. Only the other day, Lord Goschen, struck with the woeful state of things prevailing in the Madras Presidency, declared that he would be contented if during his regime he could provide villages with a population 2000 or more with a free dispensary. Even if he should succeed in doing so how many hundreds, if not thousands, of villages must be left still unprovided with dispensaries? Is the state of things in our own Presidency any better? His Excellency the Governer in his speech yesterday declared that this Presidency had fallen behind some other Presidencies in the matter. Every province has the same tale to tell. To remedy this deplorable state of things the provincial Governments do not need the advice of a Commission. It is not ignorance of the true state of things that prevents them from applying the remedy: it is the lack of funds that stands in their way. And this lack of funds will not cease to be felt so long as the open loot of the public treasuries is carried on by the covenanted services, and the legislatures are helpless to prevent it. Better water-supply, better drainage, better sanitation, better housing—these and other measures for securing "a reasonable standard of health" are beyond the reach of the people, not because they are ignorant of their existence or their value, but because the major portion of the taxes go to feed the Military Moloch and the greedy "Services". Even where the people are ignorant of the advantages of better sanitation and better housing the remedy in education cannot be applied because there are no funds in hand for multiplying schools. It is, therefore, idle to expect that a Commission will solve the problem. The problem can be solved only by nationalising the Government, making it responsible to the people of the country. Then, the resources of the country will not be squandered in foolhardy enterprises like the Waziristan Expedition and will not go to maintain "the costliest public service in the world." Then the "nation-building" departments will be specially looked after. The Public Health Commissioner will thus see that Indian "politicians" are after all not wrong in thinking that until the people of this country get Swaraj they will be unable to secure a "reasonable standard of health."

AFGHANISTAN'S PROGRESS.

In every sphere of State activity in Afghanistan the old order is changing, yielding place to new. The progressive, able, energetic and enlightened ruler of the country, Amir Amanullah Khan, seeing as he does, the vast potentiality of the great Afghan nation, is trying his level best to set his people on the right path to progress and prosperity. The all-round progress which the country has been making, from the time the present ruler ascended the throne, augurs well for the future of that mighty people. Every one can realise what the Afghans could achieve for the welfare and progress of the world in general and Asia in particular, when once they are awakened to the full consciousness of their mission and have been led to that plane of activity upon which they can advance without the need of outside help. The nation is most fortunate in having so enlightened, patriotic and energetic a ruler as H. M. the Amir Amanullah Khan just at this crucial moment. The Amir is reorganising the whole machinery of the State for progress. He is putting new life and vigour into the nation. He is making the old institutions as up-to-date as possible and establishing new ones the like of which have not been known before. He is bringing into his country experts from foreign countries capable of making those institutions permanent and successful. He is sending out batches of the Afghan youth to foreign countries to equip themselves efficiently to serve their country in the new era. He is establishing friendly relations with the greatest foreign Powers by interchange of diplomatic representatives. He is expanding the commerce of his country, developing its material resources and opening means of communication to link up all the important centres with trade routes. He is installing a telephone service in the big cities, establishing telegraph lines and reorganising the postal service so that the country may develop commercially and industrially. He is founding hospitals and dispensaries for the welfare of his people. In short, the Amir has created a new atmosphere conducive to the growth of a new nation and a new life more vigorous than ever in Afghanistan so that the country may advance abreast with other civilized countries.

THE MONSOON.

The monsoon this year threatens to prove as freakish as last year's monsoon. While the rainfall, in most provinces, has been so far below the normal and is creating a good deal of anxiety among the agricultural population, reports are coming in from the Madras Presidency and Behar and Orissa of inundation and serious and widespread damage to property through excess of rain. Several bridges on the South Indian Railway and in Mysore State are reported to have been completely washed away, disorganising traffic seriously. Last year both the Madras Presidency and Behar and Orissa suffered terribly from floods, several villages having been completely wiped out. So far, no loss of life is reported from any of the flooded areas in either of the provinces affected, but there is no knowing what is in store for the unfortunate people of those areas. While such is the plight of the people in two distant provinces reports of grave agricultural anxiety for want of rain come in from many districts of the Bombay Presidency and from the Kathiawad States. Unless sufficient rain falls during the next week or two, the crop prospects there will be marred and the said districts and States may have to face a food and fodder famine of grave magnitude. In Bombay city itself the rainfall is still about a dozen inches below the normal. It is difficult to see how it can reach the normal without a downpour of the kind we had last year, when large portions of the city were under water for several hours. Let us, however, hope for the best and trust that the monsoon will belie our fears and conduct itself for once with a due sense of responsibility to the much enduring people of this land and Presidency.

Notes of the Day.

The Opium Evil.

It is not many weeks since the death of a three-month old child from a dose of opium administered by the mother as a cure for excessive crying, was reported in Bombay. The mother belonged to the working class. Two more cases of self-administered opium-poisoning, one of a married woman of 22, and the other of a young man aged 25, are now reported. The facilities for procuring opium, which are so kindly provided by the Excise Department, are clearly responsible for these tragedies. The women had as little difficulty in obtaining the drug as the young man. The main excuse of the Government of India for not restricting the use of opium to medical and scientific purposes only in this country is that the people of India are accustomed to consume the drug in various ways and would resent any curtailment of the supply and facilities for obtaining the drug. One wonders whether the Government would include among the "legitimate" uses of the drug the practice of illiterate Indian mothers of giving small doses of opium to even children in arms for bowel complaints or in order to stop excessive crying! But for the fact that the Government have made the procuring of the drug even by women of the illiterate and working class the easiest thing in the world, such a horrible tragedy as this death of a child at the hands of its own mother would not have been possible in this country. The records of the Coroner's Court would show that such tragedies are not rare. The Government of India ought to give up their pernicious policy and wash their hands of the unholy traffic, which is demoralising the nation and humiliating it in the eyes of the world. The awakened conscience of the nation utterly repudiates the policy of the Government. The Geneva Convention would do well to take note of this fact.

Railway Risk Notes.

The wheels of bureaucratic machinery move slowly, too slow in this coountry, perhaps, for purposes of trade and industry. The history of Railway Risk Notes is illustrative of this, for the last revision took place in 1907. Representations have since been continuously sent to the Government pointing out the urgent necessity of further amending and modifying these Notes. Risk Notes, as they stood even after modification in 1907, inflicted considerable hardship and trouble upon the commercial community as they practically freed the Railway Companies from all liability in the matter of the carriage of goods. One of the main causes for the comparative laxity enjoyed by railways in this country as against railways in the United Kingdom, for instance, is the fact that while railways are here considered *bailees*, those in the United Kingdom are regarded as *insurers*. The difference is reflected in the Railway Risk Notes which have been in force in this country. The persistent agitation against these Risk Notes, supported at last by a resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on March 9, 1922, led the Government to appoint a Committee to consider the question of the revision of Railway Risk Notes. This Committee submitted a report and made suggestions which, though they may not be considered ideal, promised a very great improvement on the old state of things. The Committee submitted their report on the 16th September, 1922, and the Government of India have taken almost two years to carry their recommendations into effect. The recommendations of the Committee were referred to the different Railway administrations, and it is something that, even though so much delay has taken place, the Risk Note Forms as amended by the Railway Risk Note Committee are now finally approved and ordered to be put into force from 1st October next.

An Improvement.

The chief contentions were centred round Risk Notes B and H which are used when a consignor wishes to despatch at a special reduced or owner's risk-rate articles for which an alternative higher risk-rate is quoted, Form B being a special contract for one consignment, and Form H, a general contract covering all consignments booked by a single consigner. Form B exempted Railway Companies from all liability except in the case of loss of a complete consignment or of one or more complete packages forming part of a consignment due either to the wilful neglect of the Railway administration or to theft by, or wilful neglect of, its servants, and even in these cases the onus of proving this wilful neglect was laid upon the consignors. The result was, in the words of Lord Buckmaster, in the case of H. G. Smith *versus* Great Western Railway Company (House of Lords, February, 1922), that the apparent protection afforded to traders was really illusory, for it was often impossible for the trader to know what it was that had caused the loss of his goods between the time he delivered them into the hands of the Railway Companies' servants and the time when they ought to have been delivered at the other end of the journey. The Railway Companies took a very restricted view naturally of the liability and even when one or more complete packages were lost it was with great difficulty that claims could be secured from them. The clause in the Risk Note, again, did not provide for partial pilferages, which emboldened a section of the Railway staff to commit thefts and pilferages. The Risk Note Committee very properly, therefore, suggested, in accordance with the judgment given in a case in the Bombay High Court, that the onus should be laid on the Railway Companies to offer some reasonable explanation in order to escape liability. The Committee also amended the Risk Note Forms so as to include pilferages from packages of merchandise properly packed, as they held that it was opposed to public policy to allow a Railway Company to contract out of liability for the misconduct of its own servants. This amended Risk Note Form is accepted by the Government and is a great improvement on its predecessor. It may be that these amended Risk Note Forms will give more work to lawyers, but they are better because they clearly provide (1) for the onus being on the Railway Companies, and (2) for liability on the railways not only for the loss of one or more complete packages but also for pilferages. The words "wilful neglect" on the part of Railway servants are replaced by the world "misconduct" a much clearer and more significant word With regard to Risk Note Form A, there will not be much need for it now in view of the requirement in the new Risk Note Form B for the booking clerk to give the description of packing. Where this Risk Note A, however, will be required the following words are added: "except upon proof that such a loss arose from misconduct on the part of the railway administration's servants" which did not occur in the old Risk Note Form A.

Progress of Woman.

Presiding at the anniversary of the Seva Sadan Society, Bombay, last week, Mr. Justice Mulla urged on his countrymen the necessity of establishing a network of Seva Sadan Societies for the elevation, education and organisation of women in India. The importance of work of the kind which the Seva Sadans of Bombay and Poona and the Vanita Vishrams of Bombay and Surat are doing, cannot be over-estimated. Many more such institutions are needed if the mass of Indian womankind are to play their proper part in the life of the nation. We are glad that through the public spirit and munificence of Seth Sitaldas Tirathdas, banker and merchant of Shikarpur, a movement similar to the Seva Sadan movement of Bombay and Poona, is being organised in Sind. Seth Sitaldas has donated a lakh of rupees in furtherance of the movement and an association under the name of the "Women's Health and Education Society" has been formed, with its headquarters at Shikarpur, the objects of which will be to popularise knowledge about infant welfare, train girls and women in mother-craft, help the training of women in midwifery and nursing courses, render suitable help to women in respect of prenatal clinics, maternity, infant and child welfare and to maintain schools, homes and other similar institutions for the education and training of girls, women and widows. The Society has been registered under Act XXI of 1860. Already a maternity home and a training class for women teachers have been established and are working under the supervision of Mr. S. N. Perwani, late of the University School of Sociology, Bombay. The good an institution like this Society can do in a backward province like Sind is incalculable. The institution should be considered by the Sind public as their own and they should give it every possible support.

ALLIED CONFERENCE

PROSPECT OF AGREEMENT

SUB-COMMITTEES AT WORK

LONDON, July 20.

The second Committee of the Inter-Allied Conference has appointed two sub-committees. The first, dealing with the economic integrity of Germany and the Ruhr, is meeting to-day. There is a good prospect of reaching an agreement by to-morrow. The second sub-committee dealing with the railway question has concluded but has not reached a definite conclusion. It is reported that a plenary meeting of the Conference is expected as soon as the first sub-committee reports. It is understood that an important question of getting Germany's consent has not been hitherto mentioned.—Reuter.

IN SIGHT OF THE GOAL.

BELGIAN PREMIER'S OPTIMISM.

LONDON, July 21.

The progress of the Inter-Allied Conference has been officially revealed in an interview of M. Theunis in which he declared: "Believe me, we are in sight of the goal and the problem of Reparations is about to receive the solution that was sought for so long." The general lines of agreement of the First Committee are firstly, that after the establishment of default, in accordance with the methods already detailed the nature of the sanctions shall be determined by the Allies after consultation with the American Agent-General and the representatives of the bond holders, secondly the Service Loan shall enjoy a prior claim to the German revenues and thirdly, apart from the foregoing provisions the signatory Governments' rights under the Peace Treaty are reserved. The important matter requiring settlement is the question of getting Germany's consent."—Reuter.

FRENCH PREMIER'S HOPEFUL VIEW

LONDON, July 21.

Paris—A Havas Agency message says:—Interviewed by the London correspondent of the French paper "Quotidien" M. Herriot said that the work of the Conference was far from being ended but important results had already been reached. Never was an Inter-Allied negotiation carried out in a more cordial atmosphere and never had a more sincere and mutual comprehension facilitated discussions.—Reuter.

ANXIETY IN GERMANY.

LONDON, July 21.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent wires that the newspapers, including Herr Stresemann's "Diezeit," profess the greatest anxiety at what they describe a change of the basic provisions of the Treaty of Versailles. On the contrary Reuter's Paris correspondent wires that the Press, with the exception of the Extremists, are generally delighted at the compromise.—Reuter.

DELHI OPIUM CASE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, July 21

The Officiating District Magistrate, Delhi, has delivered judgment in the case in which Andrews, Ahmeddin (Punjabi) and Fakruddin stood charged with unlawful possessions of contraband opium after their arrest at the Albion Hotel. Ahmeddin (Punjabi) was sentenced to one year's R. I. and Rs. 1000 fine Fakruddin to 9 months' and Rs. 100 fine and in default 3 months rigorous imprisonment and Andrews to ne day's imprisonment in view of the fact that he had been kept in custody since October last.

PAGEANT OF EMPIRE POSTPONED.

LONDON, July 20.

The Pageant of the Empire which was due to open at Wembley to-morrow has been postponed until Friday when the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Cabinet members and representatives of the Dominions and India will attend. The postponement is due to the Council not obtaining possession of the Stadium in time, to ensure fulness of the rehearsal desired by Viscount Lascelles. The enormous scale of the production may be realised from the fact that £100,000 have been spent on it. There are 15,000 performers and it will take three nights to produce the Pageant in its entirety.—Reuter.

HOUSE COLLAPSE AT AHMEDABAD.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

The wall of a dilapidated house which belonged to a lady residing outside Ahmedabad collapsed while it was being taken down at her cost by the Municipality. Nine workmen were buried under the debris. One of them died immediately while another died later in the hospital. Four other workmen who have sustained serious injuries are lying in the hospital.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

1252

TEHERAN TRAGEDY

ASSAULT ON THE CONSUL

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE POLICE.

TEHERAN, July 20.

The tragedy in which the American Consul was killed, occurred at about eleven on Friday morning. Major Imbrie with another American Mr. Seymour was driving in carriage past the fountain which is regarded with reverence by Persian masses and is every day surrounded by a crowd. The Consul and his companion alighted a short distance away and Mr. Imbrie held up a camera to photograph the sight. The crowd objected and surged towards the Americans, who seeing its menacing attitude jumped into a carriage and drove away. The crowd followed accusing the Americans of being Bahais and of having poisoned the water of the fountain. The carriage got well away from the crowd but an uproar spread quickly and at the entrance to Cossack barracks the carriage was overtaken by a man on a motor cycle and forced to stop. The crowd quickly rejoined the carriage and soldiers also interfered against the Americans. The Consul was dragged out on one side of the carriage by the crowd and his companion on the other. Mr. Imbrie defended himself for a long time with a stick until he was struck over head by a military sword. He endeavoured to rise, but was felled again by a huge stone which broke his jaw. Meanwhile Mr. Seymour was being struck on all sides and was dragged into the Cossack parade ground. A detachment of police finally succeeded in getting both into a motor car and taking them to the police hospital, but the crowd followed, broke into the building smashing doors and windows and committed further assaults. Mr. Imbrie died at three in Friday afternoon, but there is still some hope of being able to save his companion.

The assault occurred in a crowded thoroughfare and although a number of armed police and soldiers appear to have been present no shot was fired in defence of the victims. In fact soldiers seem to have taken part of the mob. Autopsy confirms that Mr. Imbrie had sabre cut on the head and only the military police carry sabres. The failure on the part of the Government protective forces to defend innocent lives has caused anxiety and the diplomatic body is addressing a serious Note to the Persian Government. The Majlis in an open session to-day expressed sorrow and profound horror at the crime and urged the Government to pursue the matter relentlessly. Many arrests have been made among the civilian population.—Reuter.

INDIAN SITUATION.

THE "TIMES" CRITICISM.

LONDON, July 21.

At the conclusion of a long leader on the Indian situation the "Times" says:—Altogether it is a situation upon which it is impossible to dwell with any great complacency. The best that can be hoped from a debate like to-day's is that it should again bring home to the discordant elements in India the fundamental conditions of further progress towards self-Government.—Reuter

NINTH SHAHIDI JATHA.

ARRESTED AT JAITO.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, July 21.

Information has been received here that the ninth Shahidi Jatha of five hundred Akalis has been arrested at Jaito like the previous Jathas and has been removed to Nabha.

BELGAUM SENSATIONAL DEFAMATION SUIT.

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, July 21.

A sensational civil suit which was pending in the court of the First Class Sub-Judge, Belgaum, for the last four years was decided to-day. The plaintiff, Mr. Annappa Kokatnur, a highly respected Zamindar and merchant of Athni, had filed a suit for damages against Mr. Gokran, Inspector of Police, and Mr. Pawadi, Sub-Inspector, for abuse and maltreatment in that Mr. Gokran had abused the plaintiff in foul and indecent language, beat him and plucked his moustaches and that Mr. Pawadi had beaten the plaintiff under Mr. Gokarn's directions.

The court held abuse and maltreatment proved and awarded the plaintiff Rs. 1,000 from Mr. Gokarn and Rs. 500 from Mr. Pawadi.

SHIVAJI MEMORIAL.

PROPOSED DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR

(Associated Press.)

POONA, July 21.

The Secretary of the Shivaji Society wires:—

A meeting of the General body of the Shivaji Maratha Society was held here yesterday, when a resolution was passed by which it was decided that a deputation consisting of nine gentlemen including five M.L.C.'s should wait upon H.E. the Governor of Bombay to discuss about the Shivaji Memorial problem.

POWER OF CHARKHA

"PAY THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

M. MAHOMED ALI AT LUCKNOW.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, July 21.

At a crowded public meeting held at Rifah-Am on Saturday evening under the auspices of the local Congress Committee and presided over by Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, Maulana Mohamed Ali delivered a spirited and inspiring speech. In the course of his speech he told the audience that there was no new message to be given by him that evening, as the old programme of Mahatmaji which was decided upon, after full consideration of all the circumstances had not yet had a free trial. He said that the programme had been before the public now for the last five years, during which they had ample time and opportunity to decide upon it. If, however, they had no time yet to think over the matter the speaker requested them to do so now once for all either to work up the programme wholeheartedly or leave it aside and remain contented with their slavery. The old methods, he said of petitioning, memorializing and even protesting to the Government at times, throwing bombs which seldom hit the right persons, had been tried and found to be useless to remedy their grievances.

NO NEW TOYS FOR OLD.

Mahatmaji, therefore, aimed at getting the power to redress the wrongs rather than falling at the feet of others for doing it. This programme which aimed at such an ideal, did not demand much sacrifice from them yet. If they were to be rightly led in right direction they should follow one leader namely, Mahatmaji who was not going to give them new toys every day to play with, but asked them to follow one consistant programme, unmindful of the sacrifices and sufferings which might ensue in their struggle with the painstaking and relentless bureaucracy. Non-violence was one of the essentials of this programme and if they take it, at all, they should give up all idea of violence in deed or thought. Even if they intended to do violence, they would be easily crushed by the Government which had unarmed and unnerved them. He did not say so, for fear of anybody, as he had shown ample proof of the fact that he was not a coward. Bravery did not consist merely in killing but in being prepared to be killed, and when they were so prepared, it was not much for them to withdraw their children from the schools which taught slavery, or boycott fine foreign cloth and the British Law Courts, or non-cooperate with what they considered unjust and evil. The speaker was prepared to co-operate with the Government or anybody, but that co-operation should be for the right and just and never for the wrong and unjust. Mahatmaji placed Khaddar in the forefront of his programme and asked every Congress worker to spin.

PAY THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

Some of them objected to spinning and called it a profession for women; but the speaker wanted to know what work of men had they done in their lives to make them feel shy of doing this woman's work for the sake of their country. If they wanted to achieve freedom for their country, they should take their peasants and working classes with them and the Charkha was the only thing which will connect high and low, landlord and peasant, worker and employer. The speaker did not ask them to follow the Bolshevist method of forcibly driving away their landlords and capitalists, which aspect of Bolshevism he opposed. He wanted to warn these capitalists and landlords that if they did not elevate the condition of poor workers and peasants by taking to handspun and handwoven cloth they would soon find Bolshevism staring them in their faces. The effect upon the Government on seeing high and low of the nation dressed in one homemade uniform would be enormous indeed. If they wanted liberty they should pay its price, and the Charkha which, if they took up with determination, the speaker along with Mahatmaji and other public workers assured them, would bring them Swaraj in no time.

FOLLOW MAHATMA'S LEAD.

As to Hindu-Muslim unity, the speaker said, it was as essential for their life as the very air they breathed in and if they wanted to live at all, they should secure and keep it at any cost whatsoever. They could be Hindus and Mussalmans only, when they were free people but so long as they were under foreign rule, they were all slaves. Concluding, the Maulana appealed once more to follow Mahatmaji's lead and carry out the Congress programme with firmness and determination.

Maulanas Shaukat Ali, Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Guleman Nadir who were also present at the meeting expressed their inability to address them that evening owing to the strain of work and indisposition, but promised to speak out their mind next evening when they would explain the programme of Muslim organisation. After the Chairman's concluding remarks the meeting dispersed.

KHILAFAT WORKING COMMITTEE.

The Khilafat Working Committee met at Maulana Abdul Bari's residence on Saturday and after approving the annual budget and passing some important resolutions adjourned till the next day. It met again yesterday to discuss and decide upon the details of the Muslim organisation programme. The statement of the proceedings of the Khilafat Working Committee will be issued shortly. Ali brothers, Mr. Suleman Nadir, Dr. Mahmud, Mr. Shuab Qureshi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Zakaria of Bombay and Mr. Zahoorahmad partici-

MR. HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

FIFTH INSTALMENT TO APPEAR ON THURSDAY.

CAUVERY FLOODS

NO SIGN OF ABATEMENT

DELAY IN TRAFFIC.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 20.

Reports received to-day about the floods in South India are far from being encouraging in as much as there appears to be no sign of abatement of the seriousness of the situation. The Cauvery is still rising and information has been received of the latest breach on the main metre gauge line of the South Indian Railway between Kumbakonam and Darasuram and trains cannot run between Kumbakonam and Papabasam. Regarding the broad gauge section of the South Indian Railway Mettupalayam Mail which is due at Madras Central Station at 8-45 a.m. arrived to-day at about 5 p.m. All booking from Madras Central Station to the places to the west of Sankeridrug near Salem has been stopped. There is practically no information as regards the state of affairs on the Malabar line. A telegraphic message booked at Cochin on the morning of the 17th instant was received here only this evening. Most depressing reports come from Bhavani where many of the main streets are under water, a house has collapsed rendering a large number of people homeless and destitute. The loss of lives and property cannot be estimated.

REPORT OF SUDDEN BREACHES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 21

Reports of the sudden breaches of the banks of the Cauvery and the Coleroon have been received at Kumbakonam. The Cauvery burst its banks two miles off Sundaraperumal Coil and flowed right into the Arasalar which is a small river within thirty yards of the Cauvery. This emptying of the Cauvery into the Arasalar has been a relief to Kumbakonam where the flood level fell suddenly by two feet. The Coleroon breached near the lower Amicut as a result of which the village of Vinayagamtheru has been completely inundated. Several minor breaches have also been reported from other areas. Officials of the Engineering Department, the District Collector and other executive officers are taking all possible precautionary measures in the flooded area and villagers have been instructed to keep ready with sand bags to face all emergencies in the upper Anicut west of Swamimalai. Many houses have collapsed in one night. Streets of Bhavani are under eight feet of water. The temple and some public offices are still under water and the whole town is deserted. The loss of property, standing crops and cattle is enormous.

MOUNTAIN SLIPS ON THE GHATS.

RESCUE WORK AT TRICHY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 21

Owing to heavy rains of the last three days mountain slips have occurred in the ghat section of the S. I. Railway near Shencottah and the line has been cut off at various places.

Telegraphic reports have been received by the Government that water in the Perivar river has risen to an unprecedented height and that portion of Trichy town has been isolated. On the Nilgiris rain continues unabated and altogether eleven bridges on important trunk roads, have been either washed away, or damaged beyond repair, and several landslips have occurred in that area making vehicular traffic dangerous.

A later Trichy report says that the flood has decreased about one foot at Thiruvantoni embankment which is now safe, that the officials and doing their best to protect the embankment from disaster and that several persons isolated from the flooded area have been rescued at Trichy.

VAIKOM SATYAGRAH

A DELAYED MESSAGE

RAMASWAMY NAICKER AGAIN IMPRISONED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 20.

A message regarding the Vaikom Satyagraha booked on the morning of the 17th instant at Cochin was received here this evening owing to interruption of the lines by floods. It says that S. N. D. P. Yogam has started a free kitchen and arrangements are being made to run the same at the expense of the Eazhava Community exclusively on the same lines as the Akali kitchen.

Mr. E. V. Ramaswami Naicker was tried for having disobeyed the District Magistrate's order second time and convicted and sentenced to undergo four months' rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate observes in his judgment that the offence proved against the accused demanded a deterrent punishment because the previous punishment of reformatory character had proved ineffective.

The inspector of police wrote to the officer in charge of the volunteers that placing charkhas near the barricade was an obstruction and that they were obliged to size them. The police also took objection to noisy picketing alleging that the volunteers were were singing hoarsely. The officer in charg of the volunteers replied that placing the barricade would cause no obstruction and that the allegation of hoarse singing against the volunteers was unfounded, and unfair as devotional songs were sung only in low tone. The charkhas which were sent to be used the next day were however seized by the police but the police gave up seizure for the second time and the spinners were busy at work whenever weather permitted.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

MAHATMA THE FITTEST.

(Associated Press.)

BELGAUM, July 21.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande has addressed a letter to the "Servant" of Calcutta regarding the presidentship of the Belgaum Congress, in the course of which he says that Mahatma Gandhi is preeminently fitted to occupy that responsible post and is the only leader, who, while holding strong views about his principles and programme, is capable of holding the scales even in his official capacity as the Chief Executive Officer and working out the resolutions of the Congress with full energy and vigour.

U. P. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PROSCRIBED TEXT BOOKS.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 21.

The U. P. Provincial Congress Committee continued its proceedings till yesterday evening. Among others, resolutions regarding the organization of volunteers throughout the province, and the supplying of charkhas and cotton to those members of the elective bodies who cannot afford owing to straitened pecuniary circumstances were passed. The most important resolution which was unanimously adopted was the following:—"Whereas the Governor in Council of the United Provinces has declared as forfeited the Hindi Readers Nos. 3 4, 5 and 6 by Pandit Ramdas Gour, printed and published by Baijnath Kadia, Hindi Pustak Agency, Calcutta, and all copies of and extracts from the same, wherever printed, and whereas these books have been in use for the last three years in national educational institutions and also in schools under some municipalities and whereas, in the opinion of this committee, these books have proved very useful in educating little children and infusing the purest thoughts into their minds the Committee congratulates Sjt. Ramdas Gour in the indirect compliment paid to him by the Government and advises the people to continue the use of those book inspite of the gubernatorial declaration Pandit Ramdas Gour is a member of the All-India Congress Committee from U. P. He is also the chairman of the Education Committee of the Benares Municipal Board All the schools under the Benares Municipal Board have Mr. Gour's books and hence Government's attitude regarding said schools is being watched with interest by the people.

ANDHRA PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

MRS. NAIDU ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, July 21

The Godavary District Congress Committee in its meeting of the 21st instant at Rajahmundry elected by an overwhelming majority Sreemati Sarojini Devi as president of the ensuing Andhra Provincial Conference to be held at Madras and Andhraratna Dufgiraju Gopalakristniah as President for Andhramahajana Sabha, a Non-Political Conference annually held along with the Political Conference.

An Amritsar message of July 21st says:—The District Magistrate concluded to-day the hearing of the Santokhsar land dispute case between the Mahomedans and the Sikhs with arguments on behalf of the Sikhs who contended that the land was in their possession

BOMBAY COUNCIL

IMPENDING LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

The following is the address delivered by H. E. the Governor, in opening the Legislative Council session at Poona on Monday:—

Gentlemen,—During this, the second session of this Legislative Council, several measures of importance will be laid before you for your earnest consideration.

The Children's Bill will again be brought forward, the discussion on which was adjourned from last session. I express the sincere hope that this Bill, which has now been published in all the vernaculars, including Urdu, which has the warm approval of all public bodies engaged in charitable work, and which will bring legislation on this question in the Presidency up to the level of that of Bengal and Madras, will receive the most favourable consideration from the Council. In legislation such as this, there need be no difference of opinion between members of any parties, and I feel sure you will agree with me that the care of the minds and bodies of children is one of the most vital of all possible nation-building activities.

STATISTICS BILL.

Another measure to which Government attaches considerable importance is the Bill relating to the collection of statistics. On details there may be, and, I am informed, are, differences of opinion, but these can no doubt be dealt with—and I trust will disappear—in the course of discussion. I hope that the general principle of the Bill will commend itself to the Council. If India is to prosper, as we all desire so keenly, she must advance in industrial prosperity. Such industrial advance has, and must have, its own peculiar dangers. We, in India, have the opportunity of taking advantage of the industrial experiences of other countries and Government is convinced that it should now take every possible step to avoid disputes and class hatred, and that labour shall not be embittered by unnecessary quarrels and enmities. Many industrial disputes arise from misunderstandings rather than from fundamental differences of interest. The Statistics Bill is designed to put at the service of both capital and labour that mass of verified facts which can alone furnish the basis for reasoned arguments between parties. It is further designed to enlighten the minds of the public who should, in the last resort, be the arbiters of industrial disputes which endanger the public welfare.

In my speech at the opening of the first session in February last, when there was unhappily a serious industrial dispute taking place in Bombay, I informed Hon. Members that Government was considering early legislation to provide some machinery which would have for its object the prevention of interruption of work, or at any rate which would help to bring industrial disputes to an earlier conclusion. A Bill to provide for the enquiry into, and the settlement of, trades disputes, was accordingly prepared and published, and to this Bill Government has given a great deal of thought. Government has, however, been quite recently informed that that the Government of India are themselves engaged in the preparation of a Bill on this subject, and this Government has been asked to hold the matter in abeyance pending communications as to the proposals of the Government of India.

Government naturally regrets any delay and trusts that the proposed legislation by the Government of India will be expedited. The Bill which it was proposed to present to you would have been the first of its kind in India and, in the opinion of Government, would have been a distinct step forward to ensure, as far as possible, by legislation, a mutual healthy understanding between master and man. Even in the absence of such legislation, should unhappily any serious industrial disputes arise, Government is convinced that it will have the wholehearted co-operation of this Council in bringing together the parties in the dispute so as to effect a settlement as rapidly as possible. The Government of India has informed this Government that an advanced stage in the preparation of the Bill has been reached and that it is hoped that the Bill may be introduced in the Delhi session.

OTHER BILLS.

Other Bills of coniderable import, including amending Bills to the Karachi Port Trust Act, on second reading and to the Rent Act, and Bills to consolidate and amend the law relating to Cooperative Societies and to determine the salary of the President of this Council will be presented to you. In connection with the amending Bill to the Rent Act, the Bill, which will be presented to you by Government, has for its purpose the extension of the period for dwelling houses in Karachi up to the end of 1925, which is the same as the period for dwelling houses in Bombay. This Bill requires early consideration, as otherwise the Rent Act will cease to operate in Karachi on August 31st of this year. Government has made no proposals in this session in respect of the amendment of the Rent Act so far as Bombay is concerned, where it will continue to operate, as regards dwelling houses up to the end of 1925.

With regard to the Cooperative Societies Bill, this is an important piece of legislation; the Cooperative Societies have been gaining rapidly in strength, with great benefit to the agriculturits and I commend this Bill to the favourable consideration of Hon. Members.

AMENDMENT TO STANDING ORDERS.

An amendment to the Standing Orders will be brought forward for your consideration. As you are aware, the President of

ANGLO-INDIA CASE.

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

N. H. Moos, Esquire,
Versus.
Frank H. Spaull and others.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp.)

The following are the material extracts from the judgment of the Hon. Mr Justice Kemp in the Anglo-India and Colonial Steam Navigation Company's case:—

In the course of his lengthy judgment His Lordship said:—

That this was a misfeasance summons taken out by the Liquidator of the Anglo-India and Colonial Steam Navigation Company against the nine respondents who were the Directors of the above Company to compel them to refund to the Company certain sums of moneys alleged to have been wrongfully appropriated by them or lost by their negligence and breach of duty.

The chief promoters of the Company were Spaull and Dickinson.

HOW THE COMPANY WAS STARTED.

It appears that some time in April, May 1919 Spaull conceived the idea of forming a Shipping Company for the convenience of shippers on the Malabar coast. He appears to have secured promises of cargo from Shippers at various places. He also procured particulars of a number of ships which were for sale in England. With this Spaull came to Bombay and he met one Pandit who introduced him to Hiralal Mehta, Solicitor, who introduced him to Mr. Justice Kajiji and the latter introduced him to Sir Hukumchand. Spaull about this time had secured the assistance of one Captain Ternel who was engaged in construction of a ship called "Aziz" in George Brunton and Company's works at Cochin. With Ternel's assistance Spaull selected 10 ships with a view to their acquisition by the proposed Company.

Eventually on the 12th January 1920 the Prospectus of the Company was issued. The Prospectus appears to be a very sanguine document and the authors of it have allowed their imagination a free-play.

His Lordship then proceeded to summarise the material Articles of the Articles of Association and especially Article 198 which provides that no Director or other Officer of the Company shall be liable for any act of negligence or defaults of any other Director or Officer or for any loss occasioned by any error of judgment, omission or oversight on his part, unless the same happened through his own dishonesty, wilful act or default.

Discussing the general principles of Directors' liability His Lordship observed that the degree of care required of a Director towards a Company depends on the duty he owes to the Company. His duty is not to take all possible care but such care as is reasonable. He is not expected to exercise a greater degree of care and skill than may reasonably be expected from a person of his knowledge and experience. He is not liable for a mere error of judgment nor is he bound to pay continuous attention to the affairs of the Company. He is justified in relying on the officials of the Company to perform their duties honestly. His Lordship further remarked that the authorities on this subject are collected and fully dealt with in the recent judgment of Mr. Justice Romer in the matter of the City Equitable Fire Insurance Company. The ordinary liability of a Director for negligence is, however, qualified in the present case by Article 198 of the Articles of Association.

His Lordship then cited the judgment of Neville J., in the Brazilian Rubber Plantation Company's where the learned Judge held that gross negligence was insufficient to tax the Directors with liability on a misfeasance Summons not founded on dishonesty for which alone under the Articles they were to be liable.

In His Lordship's opinion a similar interpretation must be given to the word "wilful" in Article 198 of the Articles of Association. To hold a Director liable the Liquidator must establish that the loss was due to that Director's own dishonesty or deliberate and purposeful act or default.

Proceeding His Lordship remarked that in the present case all the Directors except Spaull and Ternel are shown to have been men without any knowledge of shipping business though almost all of them are men of business and two or three of them are shippers.

It appears that about Rs. 73.00.000 were actually received for application and allotment moneys, leaving a balance of about Rs. 15 lacs for allotment moneys due by some 9,000 shareholders.

THE PROSPECTUS.

It may be added that the Prospectus was of a character calculated to appeal to Indian aspirations. It sets out an intention to esablish a Nautical College of training Indian and Anglo-Indian youths and establishing Shipping Exchange, a Social Club where Shippers and Shipbuilders could meet to transact business and acquire up-to-date information of interest in the shipping world. It further mentioned that Mr. Spaull was energetically endeavouring to bring about "a closer" and the Indian community and with this end in view he instigated the formation of the Company. The patriotism of the founders is emphasized by declaring in italics "that in view of the imperialistic aims of the Company it is not the intention of the founders to claim any monetary consideration for promotion charges." It adds that the programme would scarcely fail to secure a ready and immediate response from the Indian public who desired to see cargoes lying in Indian ports for shipment shipped only by Indian Shipping Companies.

The shares rose at once to premium and the issue for allotment was over-subscribed. Almost the first thing Spaull did on the formation of the Company was to draw a sum of rupees one lac from the Company for preliminary expenses and out of this a sum of Rs. 7,500, was paid to Pandit for introducing him to Mr. Hiralal and for other works done in connection with the Company. Spaull was, however, unable to detail the particulars of the work performed by Pandit. It also appears that Spaull had paid Rs. 5,000, to Captain Ternel for expenses for which, however, Spaull did not obtain any account from Ternel. Ternel became the Marine Superintendent of the Company after its formation on a salary of Rs. 2,500, per month. By the terms of the Agency Agreement Spaull and Dickinson were to receive Rs. 2,500 per month for six months after the formation of the Company.

His Lordship then remarked that it may be stated here that in the course of 7 or 8 months the sum of Rupees 74 lacs of the Company's capital, was expended and there was now a little over Rs. 4 lacs in the hands of the Liquidator.

In January 1920 the Board of Directors resolved to take over George Brunton and Company's concern at Cochin for Rs. 20 lacs. In February 1920 they confirmed the purchase by their Chairman of the building known as "Carlton House" for Rupees 25 Lacs. They also purchased in February 1920 the Steamship "Orura" for Rs 9 lacs, and the S. S. "Rampur" for Rs. 7,25,000. In March 1920 they purchased the S. S. "Aziz" for Rs. 6,50,000, and the S. S. "Nagpur" for Rs. 7,30,000. The Directors also paid a sum of Rs. 10 80,865, for Brokerage on shares. The Company very soon became involved in difficulties. The 10 ships stated in the Prospectus of the Company were not purchased. Spaull went to England in April to purchase steamers and soon after a statutory meeting was held on 28th July, 1920 which led to the resignation of the Directors and the appointment of a new Board. After a futile attempt on the part of the new Directors to carry on the business of the Company, ultimately, on the 18th June 1921, the Company was ordered to be wound up on a petition presented by the mortgagees of the Carlton House Building.

REMARKS ON TRANSACTIONS.

His Lordship then proceeded to consider in detail the transactions which led to such a disastrous result. He, however, remarked that with regard to the purchase of the works of George Brunton and sons, a suit had been filed against the Company, and that was pending. As a result that venture was not made the subject matter of the present Summons except in one respect namely the alleged illegal commission of Rs. 40,000, received by Ternel for bringing about that transaction. Out of this sum it was alleged that Ternel paid Rs. 8,000, to Spaull. Apart from the question of the alleged imprudence in the expenditure of the Company's funds in the acquisition on the aforesaid venture, the main reasons of the Company's failure appear to have been, that it came into being at the top of the boom both in steamships and in landed properties in Bombay; that it entered into commitments entailing heavy expenditure which it was unable to meet out of the paid up capital and for purchasing vessels necessary for the objects of the Company. The Shareholders became suspicious and it is contended that from June to August 1920 letters were received by the Board claiming refund of the moneys paid on the ground of misrepresentation in the Prospectus.

The situation was not relieved by the purchase of the three coasting vessels above-mentioned, which far from earning a profit involved the Company in a heavy loss. In His Lordship's opinion it was not unlikely that the purchase of these three vessels was a desperate attempt on the part of the Directors to show the Company's flag at as early a date as possible in order to stimulate the drooping spirits of the Shareholders. It was clear, however, that the Directors embarked on an extravagant scale of expenditure which was quite unjustifiable having regard to the funds at their disposal for acquiring an office and creating all facilities for fitting and repairing ships. It was to be noted that, whatever might have been represented in the Prospectus as the intention of the Directors and the objects of the Company, the purchase of the 10 steamships alleged to be under offer to the Company and the establishment of two main lines of Ocean services, found no place in the Memorandum of Association which set forth at great length with scarcely any limitation the objects of the Company. By the Memorandum and Articles of Association there appears to have been no obligation on the part of Directors to apply the Shareholders' moneys in the first [illegible] steamships or in the establishment of two main lines of Ocean Steamers referred to in the Prospectus.

Having regard to this His Lordship remarked that there appears to have been nothing *ultra vires* in the expenditure of the application and allotment moneys in securing in the first place a Ship-building Yard and a Workshop and a Building for Office and the purchase of steamers for coastal service.

His Lordship then proceeded to say that it was contended that the Directors when they found that the alleged offer for 10 steam-ships was not available they should have called a meeting of the Shareholders and put the matter squarely to them. His Lordship was unable to agree that there was any obligation on the Directors to adopt this course. Nevertheless, it was an honest course to adopt, for, in the opinion of the Court, the offer of the 10 steam-ships held out in the Prospectus was a lure which induced the Shareholders to subscribe for shares. Instead, however, of doing so the Directors have blundered on until the position of the Company became heavily involved.

Dealing with Spaull's contention that he really had an offer for 10 steam-ships His Lordship remarked that the so-called offers were not firm offers but merely particulars of ships which were notified for sale. It was a deception to take these particulars as offers. In fact what Spaull did was to transfer the benefit of the option he had obtained of 10 ships for sale in England, to the Company, in return for the 5,000 shares mentioned in the Prospectus.

As regards the assured cargo His Lordship contended that there was actually no mis-statement of any material fact. Some allowance must be made for exaggeration and expectations. The Defendants other than Spaull and Ternel have deposed that they relied on the experience and judgment of these two Defendants when they acquiesced in the imprudent transactions effected by the Board. Spaull appears to have had a dominating influence at the Board Meetings. Ternel was the Marine Expert on whose advice the other Directors say they relied.

Narielwalla attended the Board meetings till March 1920 and confined himself to writing letters to the Board and to Ternel. The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot attended none of the Board meetings and Kotak confined himself chiefly to complaining that sufficient notice of Board Meetings should be given. S. A. Kajiji was a young man of 20 who relied on the experience and judgment of the elder Directors and had little or no experience of Company management. He accepted a place on the Board in order to learn Company business and brought in exchange the reputation of his family name.

On the 12th December 1920 the Board confirmed the purchase for 20 lacs of rupees of the Brunton Works at Cochin. The lawyers consulted on the question of title reported that no marketable title was made out. Nevertheless, a further sum of Rs. 4 lacs was paid to the vendors over and above the sum of rupees 6 lacs paid against the deposit of Title Deeds. In this transaction Ternel clearly received a sum of Rs. 40,000, for bringing it about, out of which Rs. 8,000, were given to Spaull. There appeared to be undue haste in conducting the affair of Bruntons before the sanction of the Board and in paying Rs. 10 lacs before the title was passed as marketable.

Similarly, with regard to the purchase of the "Southerland Fleet" and other ships a commission was to be received.

His Lordship found that out of the sum of Rs. 10 lacs paid to George Bruntons which was a part of the purchase money Ternel and Spaull had received between them Rs. 40,000. These moneys belonged to the Company and they were illegally retained by the Managing Director and the Marine Superintendent in bringing about the purchase.

Ternel was, therefore, ordered to refund Rs. 32,000, and Spaull Rs. 8,000, received by them.

Referring to the purchase of the Carlton House His Lordship remarked that this was a disastrous transaction which resulted in a loss to the Company to the extent of about 11 lacs of rupees. That the purchase turned out to be a disastrous was due to a combination of circumstances. The heavy fall in prices of landed properties in Bombay, the inability of the Company to carry on its business and the inability to get any moneys from the Shareholders. In His Lordship's view the purchase was ill-judged and was a sad mistake and no fraud or deceit is made out against any of the Directors. The facts fell short of gross negligence and, certainly, of wilful default. His Lordship also came to the conclusion that the Carlton House was not purchased for resale but as an Office for the Company.

PURCHASE OF "RAMPUR."

As regards the purchase of the Steamship "Rampur" the learnel Judge observed that in making this purchase the Board relied, as they were entitled to do, on the judgment and experience of Captain Ternel and Mr. Spaull. His Lordship remarked that the purchase of this ship was a bad one to the Company but he could not hold, under the circumstances, that the Directors who sanctioned the purchase were guilty of gross negligence. They were in any event, protected by Article 198 of the Articles of Association.

The Steamship "Nagpur" was purchased for Rs. 7,30,000, His Lordship remarked that in this purchase also the Board were guided by the advice of Spaull and Ternel on whom they were entitled to rely and His Lordship did not think that any case had been made out for declaring their liability for this transaction. No deceit was charged in this transaction against Spaull and Ternel and they were not guilty of any negligence.

As regards the purchase of S. S. "Oruro" His Lordship remarked that there was no doubt that the Directors had acted with almost indecent haste in paying Rs. 5 lacs to acquire possession of the vessel and Rs. 2 lacs afterwards and it was very doubtful whether the "Orura" was anything like the value of the price agreed to be paid for her. Nevertheless, the price of ships then was very high and the Directors were anxious to secure ships to make a start. There was no suggestion in this case that any of the respondents made any illegal profit out of this transaction and the Court could place this transaction amongst the category of those transactions of the Board which were both imprudent and ill-advised. Any order against the Directors on the ground of negligence in this affair would not be justified more especially as they are protected by Article 198 of the Articles of Association.

THE WORST INVESTMENT.

His Lordship was of opinion that perhaps the worst investment made by the Company was the purchase of S. S. "Aziz." She was a wodden vessel of 1,000 tons under construction for one Bess at George Brunton and Co.'s, under the supervision of Ternel prior to the formation of the Company. Ternel suggested the purchase of this vessel to Spaull. In all about Rs. 6,50,000, were paid for this vessel. The ship was worth little in the present state and inspite of the money that was paid the Company had not yet obtained possession of the ship. There were some ugly features about this transaction. The contract for purchase was effected before the formation of the Company. Then it further appears that Ternel was stipulating with Bess to give up his claim against Ternel for Rs. 7,000. It is thus clear that Ternel's recommendation of this purchase to the Board was affected by the claim Bess had against him. Spaull knew about it and nevertheless allowed the Directors to act on Ternel's advice to confirm the purchase.

Then His Lordship remarked that there was undue haste in paying the sum of Rs. 6,40,000, for the price of the aforesaid vessel "Aziz." It was paid without any proof of details of the cost of construction simply on Ternel's word. In His Lordship's opinion, in sanctioning the carrying out of this transaction the Directors were guilty of gross negligence. They were bound to make inquiries because this was not the first time Spaull and Ternel had attempted to bind the Company before the Board's sanction was obtained. The Directors did not apparently take the trouble to ascertain what the vessel would cost when completed. The facts pointed gross negligence on the part of the Directors who sanctioned this purchase. Ternel recommended it to the Board to further his own interest and Spaull knew that Ternel acted dishonestly and Spaull was guilty of wilful default in deliberately refraining from communicating to the Board information which he possessed. Nevertheless, so far as the other Directors are concerned His Lordship remarked that their default could not be said to be wilful and they were, therefore, protected by Article 198 of the Articles of Association.

Coming to the question of brokerage His Lordship remarked that the Prospectus stated that brokerage at two per cent. would be paid on shares applied for and allotted on applications coming through Brokers and certified Agents. Out of 5 lacs of shares 2 lacs were reserved for Directors and their friends, and there were about 4 lacs of shares available for public subscription. Brokerage amounting to Rs. 10,80,865, was paid up to 23rd December 1920. The Board by a resolution agreed to pay brokerage to those who had received letters of guarantee through genuine brokers. The wording of the brokerage clause in the Memorandum of Association was wide enough to cover the case of applications received from Directors and their friends through brokrs and the brokerage of two per cent. was properly paid on such applications. It was clearly provided that the Director who applied for shares himself could not claim to receive any brokerage. There was nothing in Section 105 of the Company's Act prohibiting a Director from receiving with the approval of the Board commission on shares procured but not subscribed by him.

The cases in which exception was taken by the Liquidator to payment of commission were as follows:—

(1) Amratlal D. Vakil who is a Chemist and not a Share Broker received a letter of guarantee from Spaull and he was paid in all a sum of Rs. 1,29,120.

(2) Girdhardas Devji was appointed by Spaull and Ternel in January 1920. According to the Liquidator he was a relation of Tunna. He was paid Rs. 1,53,000 by two cheques one of which for Rs. 1,50,000, was paid into Tunna's account. Tunna said that this sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was only temporarily paid into his account and that it was later on returned to Girdhardas. The Liquidator stated that Girdhardas was only a nominee of Tunna who was a Director and was not entitled to receive any commission.

(3) There was one Damoder Trikamdas who, according to the Liquidator was a broker of the Kajiji family, and who was paid Rs. 1,27,000. The Liquidator said that Damoderdas was a nominee of the Defendant S. A. Kajiji and the moneys were in fact received by him.

(4) Hiralal M. Mehta who is the Solicitor for the Company has received Rs. 37,000, as brokerage. The Liquidator alleged that Hiralal was a mere nominee of the Defendant Sir Hukamchand.

(5) Narielwalla received Rs. 33,000, as brokerage. He claimed that his firm were appointed canvassers by Spaull. The Liquidator says that Narielwalla was a Director and as such he was not entitled to receive any commission whether paid to him or his firm.

(6) Ratanlal M. Mody has received Rs. 10,000, as brokerage under a letter from Captain Ternel. The Liquidator admits that he cannot be made a party to this Summons but retains his right to file a suit against him.

Coming to the liability of the Directors individually His Lordship held that Spaull and Ternel were responsible for the loss caused to the Company by the purchase of the S. S. "Aziz." The loss caused to the Company was over Rs. 6 lacs and Spaull and Ternel must bear this.

As regards Rs. one lac received by Spaull for expenses, Spaull had not accounted for the same and the matter must, therefore, go to the Commissioner and Spaull would be liable for the amount he is unable satisfactorily to account for.

The Order against Spaull is, therefore:—

(1) Rs. 8,000, received by him as commission of the sale of Brunton Works.

(2) Loss suffered by the Company in respect of the purchase of S. S. "Aziz"

(3) Such amounts as may be found due from him for Rs. 1,29,000, received by him from the Company for preliminary expenses.

As regards Ternel His Lordship remarked that his principal object in becoming the Marine Superintendent and later a Director was to feather his own nest. He was not a man of any special qualifications for the post of an expert advisor to the Company. Partly owing to the strong recommendation from Spaull and partly to the ignorance of the Directors Ternel acquired a reputation at the Board far beyond his desserts. The pudchase of the three Steamships "Rampur," "Nagpur" and "Oruro" was for a price far in excess of the value of these vessels. Ternel was ordered to refund:—

(1) Rs. 32,000, being the secret profit which he received from George Brunton's transactions.

(2) Loss incurred by the Company in the purchase of S. S. "Aziz."

(3) Rs. 2,957, for furniture etc. purchased by him out of the Company's funds

Dealing with the case of the 3rd Defendant, Sir Hukumchand, His Lordship remarked that he brought to the Board the prestige of a remarkable and a successful man of business. This he had during his tenure of office as a Director failed to maintain. On him especially lay the duty of protecting the interests of the Shareholders. There was little doubt that the appearance of his name on the Board of Directors would influence the investing public to a considerable extent but when the crash came Sir Hukumchand was advised by his learned Counsel not to appear in the witness-box to answer the grave charges made against him in the Liquidator's Affidavit made in support of the Summons.

The conclusion His Lordship arrived at was that Sir Hukumchand utterly failed to perform his part of the duty to the Shareholders. He utterly failed to exercise the care which one would expect from a man of his knowledge and experience. Nevertheless, the Court did not find that he was guilty of any dishonesty or wilful act or default.

Sir Hukumchand subscribed for 2,000 shares himself on 31st January 1920 Hiralal M. Mehta received the brokerage on these 2,000 shares. Sir Hukumchand pocketed this but immediately surrendered the amount without prejudice to his contentions, to the Liquidator on 13th October 1922. Neither Sir Hukumchand nor Hiralal went into the witness-box and the Court had no doubt that as regards all these shares Hiralal was merely put in as a nominee by Sir Hukumchand who took the amount himself which he was not entitled to do as a Director. The Liquidator was, therefore, entitled to retain the amount of this brokerage. This was one instance where Sir Hukumchand used Hiralal as a nominee to recover the amount himself. Hiralal produced a list of persons to whom he said he had paid commission and also produced counter-foils of his cheque book purporting to show such payments. There was also a Brokerage account in the Company's Books. It was first kept in the name of Sir Hukumchand but subsequently his name was erased and the name of Hiralal M. Mehta substituted. It was admitted that Hiralal had received Rs. 37,188, on 18,595 shares which sum he said he had paid to sub-brokers. No evidence was called to prove that any of these persons were sub-brokers. It is proved that some of the Application forms bore the endorsement "Sir Hukumchand" and the brokerage account was first opened in the name of Sir Hukumchand which was subsequently erased.

On these facts His Lordship held that payments alleged by Hiralal to be made by him are untrue and raise more than a mere suspicion that Hiralal was Sir Hukumchand's nominee. It was incumbent on both of them to meet the *prima facie* case made out against them, in the witness-box, but both of them failed to do so and the Court was justified in drawing the presumption against them that neither Sir Hukumchand nor Hiralal denied on oath that all this commission amount was received by Sir Hukumchand. Under the circumstances the Court held that both these Defendants must refund the moneys received by Mr. Hiralal from the Company as commission, on the ground that he received it purely as nominee for Sir Hukumchand and was not entitled to do it.

As regards the liability of Morarji Tunna His Lordship remarked that he was not liable for the other transactions of the Company because whatever his negligence along with the other Directors might have been, with regard to these matters, it was not deliberate or purposeful. It was alleged by the Liquidator that Tunna was a partner with Girdhardas in the brokerage. His Lordship held that the sum of Rs. 55,000, did not belong to Girdhardas and Tunna must Must refund it to the Company as it was improperly received by him as a Director.

As regards the liability of Kotak his lordship remarked that Kotak was not a member of the Agency firm. He took part in none of the informal meetings prior to the inauguration of the Company and he had not seen the Memorandum of Association. On the 22nd December 1919 Mr. Tunna wrote to him and the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot asking them to join the Board and on the 14th January 1920 Kotak was also asked to send the Prospectus. Kotak was not a man of any shipping experience having been till 1920 the Diwan of Rajkot for a period of 14 years. He was present at the Board Meetings of the 26th January 1920, 27th February 1920 and 3rd March 1920. He resigned on 9th August 1920. At the Board Meeting of 26th January 1920 the Directors sanctioned the purchase of George Bruntons Works. I have already pointed out that this venture was in respect of the Memorandum of Association. Kotak could not be expected to possess the technical knowledge requisite to arrive to a detailed view of the property to effect this purchase. He had perforce to rely upon Spaull and Tenel both of whom were supposed so know all about ships. It is incorrect to say that Kotak intended to share a portion in the matter. To the best of his ability he considered the matter but he was only guided by the opinion of Spaull and Tenel who both advised the sanction of the purchase. I do not admit that the business was bonafide but this was due to the negligence on the part of Spaull aid Tenel. There was nothing like wilful neglect on Kotak's are in the affair. Like other Directors he was deluded into placing reliance upon Spaull and Ternel on whom the Directors were entitled to place faith as they knew all about the works and had investigated the propriety of their acquisition. At the meeting of the 27th February 1920 the purchase of S. S. Rampur was decided upon. Here again Kotak was dealing with a technical matter on which he was entitled to rely on the special knowledge of Tenel. Having regard to the high prices in ships Kotak was entitled to suppose that the price was not unreasonable having regard to the guarantee by the Vendor that there was no serious accident to the ships hull and the machinery. The Vessel was sea-worthy and made three voyages and Kotak could not be expected to know whether the moneys spent in repairing and fitting her with the necessary things was excessive. I hold that there was no wilful neglect on the part of Kotak regarding this purchase. Kotak was present at the meeting of the 3rd March 1920 at which the price of "Aziz" was confirmed. He says he did not consider it necessary to inquire into the details of the cost of construction as he took it that the Managing Agents had gone into with it. However, he asked for certain prices of the ship herself and was told that she was and the price worked out to about £80., per dead weight ton. He knew the price of the Southerland Flight was abount £28. per dead weight ton but he believed that the ship was worth the price.

Elsewhere in this Judgment I have discussed the reasons for holding that the Directors in this instance were to inquire into the prices placed before the Board and although I consider they were guilty of negligence for not doing so I cannot hold that such negligence was wilful or deliberate. Kotak is protected by Article 198 of the Articles of Association.

At the subsequent meetings which Kotak attended in respect of this transaction, the Directors merely passed resolutions, intended to free the Company from the difficulties consequent on this purchase. There was no wilful act or default though the result of this was merely to plunge the Company in still greater financial difficulties. On the 23rd June 1920 the question of the amount drawn by Spaull for priliminary expenses came before the Board. A resolution was passed requesting Spaull to explain his action and refund the amount within two months from the receipt of the Board's letter to that effect.

Kotak resigned on the 9th August 1920 before the decision was given regarding the sanction of these expenses.

As regards brokerage Kotak has about Rs. 5,785 which is claimed by one Liladhar Amratlal who says he was a sub-broker to Girdhardas Devji alleged to be Tunna's nominee. Kotak said that he held this sum subject to the orders of the Court. His Counsel, however, takes a bolder tone and argues that the Court cannot pass any order with respect to it. Kotak holds this sum in those circumstances. He says that the question arose at the Board meetings in June regarding the payments of brokerage on the 2 lakhs shares and the shares subscribed through sub-brokers. He had recommended Liladhar as a sub-broker to Girdhardas and the latter had asked him to ask Liladhar to refund the brokerage paid to him if he Girdhardas had to refund the brokerage received by him from the Company. Kotak asked Liladhar to agree that he should retain the amount. Liladhar has not been called as witness though three receipts passed by Liladhar to Girdhardas have been put in. Girdhardas has not been called as witness though his clark Pragji is called. He says that Girdhardas left 15 or 20 days before 10th April 1924 to Calcutta where he has his place of business. I do not think on this evidence I may require Kotak to refund to the Company the sum of Rs. 5,785, which appears to have been earned by Liladhar. Kotak was not present at the meeting of the Board of 7th May 1920 and 7th July 1920 authorising payments of brokerage to guaranteed brokers.

Similarly there was no order against Narielwalla.

The case of Hiralal M. Mehta was dealt with in connection with that of Sir Hukumchand.

CASE OF MR. S. A. KAJIJI.

Coming to the case of S. A. Kajiji the learned judge remarked that Mr. Kajiji was a young man of about 20 years when the Company was formed and that noliody could have expected him at that early age to have any business experience and it is admitted that he was placed on the Board in order to learn Company business. The Shareholders who saw his name in the Directorate must have known that he would not be expected to take any part in the management of the Company. Nevertheless, Mr. Kajiji had the same liability as a Director as any other Director. It was undoubtedly his family name which procured him a seat on the Board and was regarded as an asset by the co-directors. The Liquidator had made a claim against this Respondent for refund of the amount of commission which was paid by the Company to one Damoder Trikamdas. The Liquidator alleged that Damoderdas was a mere nominee of Mr. Kajiji and Mr. Kajiji being a Director he must refund it. On the evidence His Lordship came to the conclusion that Kajiji must refund a sum of Rs. 16,020, with interest.

MALABAR LETTER

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF BHATIA GIRL

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND CASTE DISABILITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALICUT, July 14.

The Divisional First Class Magistrate, Calicut, resumed on July 12 the hearing of the very sensational case in which Messrs. Pramjee Mooljee, a wealthy Bania merchant, and Ahamed Koya, a Moplah merchant, of this town were charged by Morgi Devi, a woman of Rajkot, Kathiawar State with kidnapping her minor daughter, Kashi Bai *Alias* Lakshmi Bai and converting her to Islam with a view to appropriate the properties of her deceased husband, the late Lakshmidas Tullasidas.

A QUESTION OF LAW.

As soon as the case was taken up for hearing, the Court observed that the question of lawful guardianship was an intricate and subtle point and asked Mr. Mangeri Rama Iyer if he had been able to trace any authorities applicable to a case of that kind.

Mr. Rama Iyer submitted that, after the death of her husband, the girl was without a lawful guardian and that it was now through an unconscious process that the complainant claimed the guardianship of her daughter in the absence of maintenance, protection and control. Another point for consideration was whether the girl could marry any one. She had known what married life was, and if she wanted to marry, she could marry anybody. It did not then amount to kidnapping.

Mr. K. N. Subramania Iyer, High Court Vakil, who conducted the prosecution, submitted that the only point for consideration was whether the complainant as mother had control over the girl and that control did not depend upon continuity of guardianship. According to the Hindu law the guardianship of a minor is vested in different individuals at different times. Guardianship vested in parents would pass on to the husband upon marriage. He also pointed out that under Section 361 I.P.C., continued protection was not necessary for lawful guardianship.

Court:—I have been able to find out a case of this kind. There was a break in the guardianship after the death of the husband, and it was during that break that the girl ran away.

Mr. Subramania Iyer:—Guardianship existed during that break, and nobody could deal with the girl without the permission of the guardian who was the mother. The only point for consideration was whether there was that *potential* power in the guardian to exercise that control over the girl.

Mr. Rama Iyer then cross-examined the complainant. She stated among other things that she had visited her daughter in Calicut twice or thrice after her marriage and that she had never seen the second accused. Her daughter's husband was worth over Rs. 50,000. He had jewels valued over Rs. 15,000. Her daughter had not been married previously. Her object in filing the complaint was to get back her daughter.

Mr. K. N. Subramania Iyer then cross-examined the girl. She stated that she went to Trichinopoly on her way to Srirargam to perform the obsequies of her husband. She had given a cheque for Rs. 2,000 to one Awaren Koya to be cashed. That cheque was given to her by the first accused after the execution of the assignment deed. It was the first accused, who took her to the Railway Station to go to Trichinopoly. She embraced Islam of her own accord. Nobody had advised her to do so. She embraced Islam from the house of Syed Murtaza Sahib, M.L.A., at Trichinopoly.

Re-examined by Mr. Rama Iyer, she stated that she was happy with her Moplah husband and that she was not willing to go back with her mother. She would not go with her mother, even if she were threatened with death. Her husband was an old man. Her mother had received four or five thousand rupees from her husband and practically sold her to him. Her mother had sold her previously to two other old men.

STATEMENTS OF THE ACCUSED.

The accused, against whom a charge of kidnapping had been framed put in written statements. The first accused Mr. Pramjee Mooljee stated that according to present information the girl belonged to the Kavas caste. He had also now been informed that, as it was very difficult and impossible for the deceased to secure a woman in marriage in his old age, the complainant received a large amount from the and gave him her daughter as his concubine. During the life-time of her husband, the girl passed off not as a girl belonging to the Kavas caste, but as one belonging to the Bhatiya caste. After her husband's death, she received a sum of Rs. 2,500 towards her maintenance and executed a deed of assignment of all properties of her husband.

The second accused was an employee under her husband, and even during his life-time, she was carrying on an illegal intimacy with the second accused. She had clandestinely passed on to the second accused all the valuables in her possession and sent him for trade to Trichinopoly, and as soon as she got money, she went there under the pretext of performing the obsequies of her husband and married the second accused, after embracing Islam. She was not in Calicut during the period mentioned in the charge framed against him. On the other hand she along with her paramour was enjoying "honey moon" at Trichinopoly and other places.

The second accused, the husband of the girl, stated that he had not kidnapped the girl and that he was at Trichinopoly at the time she went there. He met her at the house of Syed Murtaza Sahim, M.L.A., at Trichinopoly. She had embraced Islam prior to it. As she desired that he should marry her, he married her. The charge that she embraced Islam at his instance was unfounded.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND CASTE LIABILITIES.

Mr. J.A. Thorne, I.C.S., Collector of Malabar, has just issued the following circular to all Revenue Officers in the District:—"On more than one occasion recently, instances have come to my notice of Government servants, subordinate to me, doing their work in circumstances which prevented them from being easily accessible to persons having business with them, who belonged to classes suffering under caste disabilities. It is proper that in the business of Government, all classes should have equal means of access to Government servants. Where, this is not the case, an officer's usefulness is hampered, and an unwarrantable slight is inflicted on members of castes, which, whatever their social or religious disabilities, have a right to absolute equality of treatment in the administration of the affairs of the Government. I trust that all officers will see to it that, in the discharge of their duty, whether in head-quarters or in camp, their arrangements are such as to permit their being readily accessible to all classes of the public without any distinction whatever. Any neglect of these instructions will be considered a serious dereliction of duty. Tahsildars should communicate these orders to Revenue Inspectors, and the latter should be instructed to bring to notice any classes of village officers acting in a manner contrary to the principles herein laid down."

SAROJINI NAIDU'S

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.

This collection includes Mrs. Sarojini's speeches delivered from time to time at the various sessions of the Congress, the Indian Social and Theistic Conferences. It includes also her Speeches on Self-Government for India, the Education of Indian Women, Hindu-Muslim Unity, the Arms Act, and several Addresses to students as also those on the Satyagraha movement. The volume opens with a portrait of Mrs. Naidu and a biographical sketch.

Price Re. 1-4. To Subs. of "Indian Review", Re. 1.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.

Publishers, George Town, MADRAS.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 7.)

this Council will be elected by your vote at the beginning of next year, and as the Deputy President will then be in office, no difficulty as regards procedure will be met. On future occasions, however, both the President and Deputy President will cease to hold office on the dissolution of the Council and it is necessary to amend the Standing Orders so that Hon. Members can on the first meeting of the new Council after dissolution, elect their President.

A motion will be submitted to you in connection with the Directorate of Information. Hon. Members will recollect that the vote for the staff of the Directorate of Information was rejected during the Budget session. Since that date, numerous representations have been made by resolutions and otherwise to Government to the effect that channel of communication between the Government and the public, with the assistance of the public press, is most desirable and even essential, essential, and Government fully agree that this is so. Every effort was made to meet the wishes of Council, as expressed by their vote, but it was not found possible, if such a channel of communication is to exist, to do without any staff, but by the exercise of the strictest economy, the work can be carried out by a staff at a yearly expenditure of half the amount originally asked for, and a motion giving effect to the payment of Rs. 20,000 annually will accordingly be laid before the Hon. Members.

A motion will also be submitted to you in connection with the Excise Department. The reductions voted included a lump reduction in the establishment for Bombay City. Government finds it practically impossible to make the full reduction here and proposes, with the approval of Hon. Members, to transfer it to the establishment for the Mofussil.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT FOR BOMBAY SUBURB POLICE.

I am indeed glad to be able to again say that the observance of law and order is being maintained throughout the Presidency. The activities of the Pathans in and around Bombay became at one time a serious menace, but the Bombay Police have already taken very strong steps with excellent results. To further ensure safety and protection in the suburban areas of Bombay to the citizens to which they are entitled, a supplementary grant for additional police will be laid before you. It was a matter of great satisfaction to me and my Government to learn at the end of June last of the capture by the Kaira Police of Dahya Bhula, the last of the dangerous dacoit letders still at large in Gujarat.

EDUCATION.

It is most satisfactory to note the great interest and importance which is now being attached to the vital question of education, and Government will assist to the fullest extent of its power the aspirations of the public. Hon. Members are aware that a University Reforms Committee has been appointed whose terms of reference are purposely so wide that every sphere of higher education will come within its range. It is a matter of regret that there has been considerable delay in bringing out the Primary Education rules, which is due partly to the many difficult points to be dealt dealt with and partly to the procedure—a necessary procedure—by the Education Department for taking local opinion into consideration. It is, however, the intention of Government that these rules will very soon be published.

BOMBAY ART SCHOOL.

I feel sure that general gratification will be felt with the great impetus given recently to Indian Art, and especially to Bombay Art by the Bombay School of Art exhibit and other exhibits from the Presidency at the Wembley Exhibition. I have on several occasions, visited the School of Art and I am convinced that the main requirement now, if Indian Art is to be appreciated as it deserves, is for the public to give proof of their interest by giving orders to the Indian artists who are doing excellent work at the School of Art and elsewhere.

There is one matter on which I should desire to make an appeal to Hon. Members and in which they can assist so much in their constituencies. Government regrets to note that this Presidency has fallen behind some other Presidencies in the matter of public health and sanitation. In spite of the fact that Government pay two-thirds of the salary of a District Health Officer, no District Local Board has yet appointed such an official. Until every district has its own health officer I cannot help thinking that the public health of this Presidency must suffer. The existence of a Government Public Helth Department is essential for co-ordination of work and advice, but it is sorely in need of reinforcement in the shape of competent public health and sanitary staffs in each district, and, until these are provided, it must necessarily be handicapped in its activities. I do not make any excuse for bringing this matter to the notice of Hon. Members as the health of the public is the most essential factor in the development of a country or a province.

Many resolutions have been put on the order paper by Hon. Members, many of which are practically identical, but all of which have received the careful consideration of Government. It is noted that a considerable number suggest the appointment of Committees to investigate various matters. Government is anxious to afford to Hon. Members every information in its power and I trust that Hon. Members will realise, when these resolutions are discussed, that Government has made full enquiries into many of the matters mentioned and the expense of several more Committees will be avoided.

Several representations have been made to Government with regard to the last session and it has been proposed that, in future, the business of the February session shall consist of the Budget discussion and urgent business only, the two sessions in Poona being utilised for legislation and private business. This proposal, it is thought, will better meet the convenience of Hon. Members.

I hesitate to mention the Reforms Committee, a matter which is not primarily the concern of this Government, but the deliberations of that Committee, to which any Hon. Member can forward opinions, if he so desires, and its recommendations will be watched and read not only with keen interest, but, I might almost say, with anxiety, for we are all agreed in one hope and aspiration, even if some may differ as to the path by which the goal may be reached, namely, that we desire, above all things, to see a prosperous India and a happy and contented people.

I sincerely trust that the rains this year will be ample. Reports so far are, as Hon. Members are aware, of a varying character. It is naturally too soon to make any definite forecast, but the matter being an all important one for the welfare of so many millions, I feel that I must mention it to Hon. Members, who will all echo my sincere hope that there will be a full and bountiful harvest.

Gentlemen, I leave you to your deliberations in the sure knowledge that you will, in your decisions be ever mindful of your great responsibilities for the welfare of the people of this Presidency.

BILLS BEFORE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.)

POONA, July 21.

The second session of the Bombay Legislative Council that meets to-day at 2 p.m. in the Council Hall, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla presiding, has a heavy agenda before it in the shape of Government and private Bills and unofficial resolutions. Amongst the Bills, the Rent Act Extension Bills of which notice has been given by Government, Mr. Addyman, and Mr. Nariman, is claiming the major attention of the members. The order of the day places the Government motion in the front rank of the Government Bills. The general opinion is certain that in the conflict between the landlords and tenants, the latter will win the day.

The motion by Government proposes to extend the protection of the Rent Act to dwelling houses in Karachi till the end of 1925. The proposal is of urgent character owing to the fact of the existing protection applying to Karachi ceasing to operate after 31st August. Mr. Addyman's Bill aims at extending the protection of the Rent Act to business houses till the end of December, 1925, as under the existing Act they are protected only up to 31st August, 1924.

Mr. Nariman's motion is more comprehensive and aims to make the Rent Act a fairly permanent feature by proposing to extend it for five years. The consensus of opinion is in favour of extension of the Rent Act until there is a distinct and all-round economic improvement.

An interesting point of procedure arises in this connection. The Government's motion on the Rent Act has precedence over all the private motions and Mr. Addyman's motion has priority over Mr. Nariman's comprehensive Bill. The convenient procedure would be for the comprehensive measure to be taken up first. In case of rejection of the comprehensive Bill Mr. Addyman's restricted measure could come up again before the House. The President, it is understood, has been moved to agree to this convenient procedure, but he has, it seems, rightly chosen to leave it to the House to decide.

OTHER GOVERNMENT BILLS.

Other Government Bills are for the amendment of the Karachi Port Trust Act for the provision of the custody and protection of children, to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, to provide for collection of statistical information for public purposes, to amend the Prince of Wales' Museum Act, to consolidate and amend the law relating to Co-operative Societies in Bombay Presidency, to amend the Bombay Smoke Nuisance Act, and to determine the salary of the President of the Council. Of these several Bills, the only Bills that are likely to be discussed and to receive any critical attention are the Children's Protection Bill, the Bill relating to Co-operative Societies and the Bill for the determination of the President's salary. The Children's Protection Bill was introduced in the first session of the Council and was refused leave for introduction on account of alleged grave defects in the provisions of the Bill. Government have re-introduced the Bill in the same form and hope to carry it through in this session. The Swaraj Party has not come to any decision on this Bill so far. The present motion is only for leave to introduce the Bill and the Select Committee can carry out necessary changes. The Bill to amend the Karachi Port Trust Act has been reported upon by the Select Committee and the point of controversy centres round a clause in the Bill providing for the representation of Labour interests by a non-official to be nominated by Government and for ensuring unofficial majority. The list of unofficial business in the shape of resolutions is a formidable one, and contains notices of 130.

PROCEEDINGS.

The first item of business taken up on the meeting of the Council was the swearing in of newly nominated and elected members. The President next nominated the panel of four chairman. He then announced the Council would adjourn for ten minutes till 2-20 p.m., when his Excellency the Governor would address the Council. At 2-20 p.m. his Excellency the Governor drove in State and after inspecting of the Guard-of-Honour entered the Hall led by the President all members standing. His Excellency delivered his speech in a lucid and impressive style. The speech occupied only fifteen minutes. After his Excellency's speech a number of interpellations and supplementary questions were put and answered. A number of questions were asked to ascertain the number of posts given to non-Brahmin communities, Mohamedans, Backward Classes, etc. Interpellations were also made regarding the exercise of powers by District authorities in case of holders of licenses under the Arms Act on the ground that they were Non-co-operators. One interpellation enquiring why certain vernacular Nationalists' papers in Sind were not supplied with Government publications was met by an answer that their circulation was inconsiderable being under one thousand. On a series of questions relating to the cancellation of licenses under the Arms Act Mr. Javakar demanded a pronouncement from the Home Member if these actions were in pursuit of a settled policy of the Government regarding Non-co-operators or was the result of the exercise of discretion by individual officers. The Home Member demanded notice and when pressed further he said that the cancellations were in the maintenance of law and order.

After the interpellation period was over, Government motion to introduce the Bill to amend the Rent Act to extend protection to dwelling houses in Karachi from 31st August, 1924, to the end of December, 1925, was taken up. Mr. Jayakar, the leader of the Swarajya Party, pointed out that no notice had been given to the members of the Council of the proposed order of business. The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir explained Government would meet the wishes of the House by not moving the Bill that day, but could give no assurance as to when it would be moved. The House next took up the second reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipalities' Act, 1901, as amended by the Select Committee.

(Message incomplete.)

CHILDREN'S PROTECTION BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 21.

The only section which aroused considerable discussion in the consideration of the Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act in the Bombay Legislative Council, was the one empowering the Government to dissolve a Municipality in case of misconduct. Swarajist members were inclined to throw out the section in question, but Mr. Jayakar arguing against that course of action pointed out that the new powers proposed to be conferred on the Government were comparatively much less drastic than the powers of supersession which the Government already enjoyed. No doubt, both powers were distasteful to the people, but nothing in his opinion would be gained by rejecting the section in question. The proper remedy would be to bring in an amending Bill to deprive Government of both these powers. He stated that the Swaraj Party should move in that direction in due course. Eventually, the Bill was passed through all its stages and placed on the Statute Book.

The Council next considered the Children's Protection Bill which was thrown out during the last session on the ground of want of time to study it. A number of members took part in the discussion, almost all supporting the first reading, but pleading for a careful consideration of the details in the Select Committee.

Mr. Pradhan who started the discussion objected to the excessive powers of interference with the parents' rights which the Bill proposed to confer on the Police. Mr. Jayakar, while agreeing to the principle underlying the Bill, complained that it contained some very good clauses, but also some very dangerous ones. In common with Mr. Nariman and others he opposed the idea of considering the Police Station as a place of safety for the purposes of the Bill. He also pointed out that while it prescribed the punishment of two years' imprisonment and a fine of one thousand rupees merely for ill-treatment of a child, it laid down a punishment of only six months' imprisonment and a fine of two hundred rupees for keeping the child in a brothel. He concluded by expressing the hope that the Select Committee would be vigilant in considering the Bill.

The Council adjourned at 7 p.m. till the next day before the discussion on the motion for the first reading of the Bill in question was over.

BRIGHTER OUTLOOK IN DELHI.

THINGS COMING TO NORMAL STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 21.

The situation in Delhi this morning is brighter. Almost all the shops have opened and business appears to be approaching the normal. The Police are investigating into the failure of the picket to detect the crime.

The Chief Commissioner has issued the following official bulletin regarding the situation up till this morning: "On the night of the 19th July a most regrettable incident occurred in Mathya Mahal. Two Hindus were assaulted and some Badmash stabbed one of them so severely that he died. The Police are investigating the case vigorously and have made several arrests. The other Hindu received only slight injures. Full enquiry is being made into the failure of the adjacent police picket to prevent this outrage and the officer in charge of the picket who does not belong to the Delhi Police has been replaced by an officer with local knowledge. In consequence of this incident most of the shops remained closed on the 20th July until the evening when they were opened at the instance of a committee appointed at a meeting held at Lala Shiv Narain's house.

At about 10 a.m. on the 20th July a report was received of an assault on a Hindu near the Juma Masjid. Police enquiry was immediately held and the report was found to be without foundation. At about 1 p.m. a report was received that a calf belonging to a Mahomedan boy had been taken into Haveli Haider Qulikhan by some Hindus. The boy reported the incident to some Mahomedans and a crowd collected. The Police arrived and the matter was amicably settled by leading Mahomedans and the local Hindus. The calf has been found. At about 9 p.m. a Hindu who was leaving the latrine at Kacha Bagh was struck on the neck by some unknown Bahmash. The inquiry inflicted was very slight and seems to have been the work of some mischievous individual interested in preventing the return to normal conditions which is earnestly desired.

The police are patrolling the entire city day and night and hope to prevent any further outrages."

RAIN IN DELHI.

There were a few showers of rain this morning which have considerably cooled the atmosphere. The skies are still overcast and some more rain might be expected.

CHANDANI CHOWK STILL CLOSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 20.

Another death has occurred in hospital of a Hindu who had been injured in a desecrated temple during the riots in Sadar Bazar on the 15th July. It is stated that the man died of acute bronchitis and not as a result of injuries he received. A large number of Hindus attended the funeral of the deceased who was carried in a bier along with the victim of the last night's incident. At the burning ghat after offering prayers for the soul of the departed, prominent Hindus expressed resentment at the brutal and cowardly assault daily made on Hindus and lack of confidence in the Muslim section of the police. A meeting of the Hindus was convened in the premises of the old London Bank in Chandni Chowk when the present communal situation was considered and a sub-committee consisting of eleven Hindus was appointed to persuade the Hindus to reopen their shops and to try to devise means for their protection. Speeches were also made expressing deep resentment at isolated cases of cowardly assaults made on stray and innocent passers-by.

ADDRESSING SHOP-KEEPERS TO OPEN SHOPS.

Some members of this Hindu Committee along with Mr. Sohanlal, Magistrate, went round the bazars addressing the shop-keepers to open their shops. As there was no danger several grain shops in Kari Baoli opened this afternoon; but the important business shops in Chandni Chowk are still shut. Police investigations into the various assaults and into the cause of disturbance has now started but the real inquiry will not begin till normal conditions are restored as the officials are still busy watching the situation. This afternoon, there were several minor incidents and rumours of assaults in the air but they are all officially discredited.

DELHI SITUATION IMPROVING,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 21.

Hakim Ajmalkhan has sent the following telegram to Mr. Asaf Ali at Delhi:—"Please wire local conditions. Has any possible opening for mutual understanding been found. Trust no disturbance occurred." Mr. Asaf Ali replied "Partial hartal in Chandni Chouk continues. Saddar nearly normal. By mutual agreements gradual resumption proceeding."

NO INFLUX OF PATHANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 20.

With reference to the statement appearing in the press regarding the influx of the Pathans and the migration of the people the Hon. Mr. R. Abbott, Chief Commissioner has issued the following note to the press:

"Statements have been made in the press that the presence of unusual number of Pathans and Jats in Delhi constitutes a grave danger to the law-abiding citizens. There is a considerable permanent population of Jats in the city and a large number of Pathans also live in Delhi. It is untrue, however, that any appreciable influx of either class has taken place during the last week or that either class is in any way a menace to the city. In spite of great vigilance on the part of the police a few individual cases of assault still take place. These are dealt with promptly by the police and it is hoped that this will have a deterrent effect.

A few wealthy citizens are believed to [illegible] person found harming the [illegible] turbance but it is untrue that a large number of frightened people have left the city."

PROPOSED ADDRESS TO A DEPUTY COMMISSION ER

PULGAON MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE'S ACTION CONDEMNED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PULGAON, July 19.

A crowded meeting of the Taxpayers of Pulgaon was held on Saturday (July 19) in the Tilak Chowk, Pulgaon to condemn the resolution of the local Municipal Committee to present an address to Mr. Armitage, the Deputy Commissioner of the Wardha District. Most of the members of the Municipal Committee, including the President and Vice-President, were present in the Chowk with some of their followers. While the conveners of the meeting were busy in settling the programme of the meeting, Mr. Rameshwar Prasad, President of the Municipal Committee got up and proposed Mr. W. Y. Deshmukh, Honorary Magistrate, Wardha, for the chairmanship of the meeting. There were shouts of disapproval from all sides and the conveners proposed their own chairman. The oppositionists, however, would not wait for the decision of the meeting and Mr. W. Y. Deshmukh took the chair and remarked: "I am elected President of the meeting and I would not vacate my seat unless I am bodily removed". There was a regular pandemonium and nobody could hear amid the din and noise that ensued. The Sub-Divisional Officer Mr. Nargundkar was present in the meeting from the beginning and was heard to say that he would have to disperse the meeting. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj then intervened and argued with the S. D. O. and others and proposed that the meeting should be adjourned and held at 10 p.m. Every one concerned agreed including the Sub-Divisional Officer and the gathering dispersed.

At 10 p.m. the meeting was held in front of Seth Jamnalal's business premises under the chairmanship of Seth Jamnalal. The President and Vice-President of the Pulgaon Municipal Committee and other members were present. Resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously at the meeting asking the Municipal Committee to desist from the attempt of presenting an address to the Deputy Commissioner and declaring that the members of the Municipal Committee had forfeited the confidence of the ratepayers.

The resolution was supported among others by Messrs. T. J. Kedar, M. B. Deshpande, Nilkanthrao Deshmukh and Abid Ali who explained to the audience that the opposition was based on principle and had nothing to do with the merits or demerits of the recipient of the address.

FOREST RIGHTS IN MYSORE.

Owing to the exploitation of the District Forests by the Forest department and the consequent restrictions imposed by that department on the removal from district forests of material required by the ryots for domestic and agricultural needs, repeated representations were being made by ryots to the Government for the removal of those restrictions. The question was also moved at the session of the Representative Assembly and during the tours of H. H. the Maharaja and the Dewan and it was also urged that the control over the district forests should vest in the Deputy Commissioner and not in the Forest department. In 1921, a committee was appointed to consider the whole question and to submit recommendations to Government in this behalf. The recommendations of the committee were considered by Government and orders have been passed, which are calculated to remove the difficulties experienced at present.

The term "District Forests" will be abandoned and such of the existing District Forests as are compact and contain rich forest growth will be termed "Minor Forests." The areas not included in Miner forests will be available for exploitation by the villagers under the control of the Revenue department, except as regards the reserved trees and tangadi and kakke plants. The idea is to gradually abolish the "Minor Forests" by converting them either into State Forests or Village Forests. The existing rules regarding the privileges of ryots in District Forests will be applicable to the Minor Forests and working plans therefore will be approved by the Deputy Commissioner. No licenses for the removal of produce from these forests on a commercial scale by the Forest department will be issued before working plans are approved by the Deputy Commissioner. After the plans are approved the Forest department may work them in accordance with such plans, provided that the ryots are given the first refusal in respect of timber or other produce in working coupes, which are required by them for their 'bona fide' private use. The District Forest officer and his subordinates will be subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner so far as the working of the "Minor Forests" is

DISSEMINATION OF FALSE RUMOURS TO BE CHECKED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 20.

The following official bulletin has been issued by the Chief Commissioner regarding the situation in Delhi for the twenty-four hours ending 9 p.m. on 19th July:

A false alarm was raised in Sadar Bazar but the police arrived and prevented any disturbance. The panic in Sadar Bazar was due to rumours that Pathans and Jats had been brought in from outside. These rumours have been daily investigated by the police who have been unable to find any foundation for them. On the morning of the 19th July many shops opened but closed again owing to two false rumours, one was that a Hindu lad had been murdered and robbed of Rs. 15,000 on Queens Road. The fact was that this lad was assaulted by some badmashis but he received only light injuries and had no money on him at the time. He was returned to his home in Ghaziabad. Another rumour was that an astrologer had predicted that bloodshed would take place in Delhi about 2 p.m. This prophesy has been proved to be false. In the afternoon of the 19th July, a meeting was held between the leading members of the Jats and Butchers of Pahad Dhiraj. A compromise was reached and the members of the meeting went together as far as Dariba Kalan to demonstrate their good feeling. It is hoped that all other communities will follow their example. The order prohibiting carrying of lathis has been extended up to the end of August. The principal danger to peace is dissemination of false rumours and the police, therefore, have orders to arrest any

CALCUTTA LETTER

LORD LYTTON'S "HOAX"

CORPORATION AFFAIRS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 18.

The opening of the Calcutta Branch of the Central Bank which took place last Saturday was a brilliant function. It was one of the best successes in Clive Street as a social event, for the arrangtments were excellent and the guests who numbered above two thousand enjoyed themselves thoroughly. But its importance lay in the fact that it happened to be a magnificent answer to the attempts of mischief makers which gave rise to such unreasoning panic the previous week. The presence of Mr. Pochkhanawalla, the Managing Director, and of Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member, was in itself a powerful factor in the restoration of confidence. The announcement of the Rupee loan in the course of his address by the Finance Member was a felicitous complement to the Central Bank. It was a happy thought which has evoked cordial appreciation. Sir Basil went further and referring to the run on the Bank said. "It was a great tribute to the strength and soundness of this institution that the well organised storm has been checked in so triumphant a manner and I hope that its success will lead to those who are organising the malicious attacks feeling that it is waste of time because they are useless." This frank tribute from the Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer has exercised most salutary influence, for it has dissipated whatever little doubt or anxiety still remained regarding the position of the Bank. It is to be hoped that the public will not be led away any longer by irrational panic and that absolute confidence will prevail with regard to the strength and stability of this premier banking institution in India.

Mr. Pochkhanawalla's address was a weighty pronouncement and his plea for protection from irresponsible attacks born of spleen or vindictiveness, has won general support. He pointed out with much lucidity and effect that in the present state of things a shareholder having an interest of only one hundred rupees can jeopardise the interest of a body of shareholders holding between them a capital of a crore.

The "Commerce" in fact goes further and protests against undue publicity being given by the press to these vexatious proceedings. Press notoriety has an attraction for some people, and it is probably one of the main incentives to the action of some of these our conscientious shareholders. It is certainly a consolation to them when their endeavours at mischief have proved futile. It is beyond doubt, part of the public responsibility of the press that it should not use its machinery to harm credit institutions, more especially when they are, as in the case of the Central Bank, an asset to the nation and constitute a movement to the nation's enterprise and skill. As the "Commerce" remarks, "The press should not fall into the pitfall of giving prominence to matters until they arrive at a stage when the culpability of the Bank concerned is definitely proved. It is unfair to report proceedings when, after all, they might be entirely unjustified. A jute mill, a cotton mill, or an iron and steel foundary, or a concern, let us say, that deals in concrete manufactures, cannot be harmed by premature reports. An institution whose sole stock in trade is credit cannot but suffer a shrinkage, on the other hand, in the commodity with which it deals—its credit."

LORD LYTTON'S "HOAX."

Lord Lytton's ill-advised and unlucky characterization of the Satyagraha movement at Tarkeshwar as a "collossal hoax" has called forth a rejoinder from Acharya Roy and a vigorous retort from Mr. C. R. Das. More probably in answer to the accusation that the affairs of Taraknath were impiously manouvered by a clique of "unscrupulous politicians," Acharya Roy has issued a statement in which he associates himself completely and heart and soul, with the activities of the "self-seekers." He does not see why he should remain a silent spectator of a movement which aims at the purification of a corrupted shrine. The Acharya has no hesitation in branding Lord Lytton's outpourings as a grievous blunder. He considers the Tarkeshwar struggle part and parcel of the wider movement in the country and as falling in line with Gurudwar and Vaikom Satyagraha. He is unable to take an active part in the movement as his hands are full of work, equally necessary for the people's good, but he has, in proof of his identification with the movement, subscribed a hundred rupees. This is one and one kind of reply.

The other is crushing. Mr. C. R. Das does not evidently intend to forgive Lord Lytton. In a Tarakeshwar meeting the other day, he caught hold of the word "hoax" which our Governor used with such urbane facility, and tore it to sheds. Mr. C.R. Das retorted the bureaucracy itself was a hoax. They thought the world a hoax because they were hoaxes themselves. Lord Lytton was perfectly innocent of the ideas and ideals of the people over whom he had been sent down to rule. What a collossal hoax this was! Hindus went to Tarakeshwar to worship. The presence of the bureaucracy at the shrine was a hoax. Government wanted to pay salaries to the Ministers. This was a hoax. They retained the Ministers but dismissed the inspecting officers. Was this not a hoax? Mr. C. R. Das referred to the excise policy and called it a hoax. And he summed up by laying down that the whole administration was a "monumental hoax." His audience roared with laughter, as Mr. C.R. Das piled hoax upon hoax on the Governor's head.

CORPORATION APPOINTMENTS.

The Calcutta Corporation is about the first instance in which Indian politicians [illegible] their trial. In pursuance of Municipal body, and have now the destiny of one of the biggest cities of the world in their hands. The way in which the Swaraj Corporation has been confronting the problems before it gives the lie direct to the anxiety felt in certain quarters regarding the ability of Indian to manage its affairs. Municipal problems have never before received such careful attention, and throughout the policies and methods adopted indicate the consciousness of national purpose. The action of the Chief Executive Officer in appointing twenty-five Mahomedans exhibits courage, justice and imagination. It is a small but none the less convincing proof that under Swaraj, the interests of Mahomedans and the other communities are bound to be safe-guarded much better than under the bureaucratic regime. It is eloquent testimony to the bona-fides of the Indian Home Ruler. Communalism has been favoured by titled non-entities in the province under adventitious inspiration. One would like to ask, if it has ever happened before that out of thirty-six posts, twenty-five went to Mahomedans. It did not occur in the old days of the Corporation, and it has not occurred in the departments under Government management. It remained for a Hindu politician of the Congress school to set the example and offer an earnest of what is to come under Swaraj.

BENGAL AND KHADDAR.

Acharya Roy's may be a voice in the wilderness but its clear resonance echoes and reechoes. He states it emphatically as his opinoon that the entire country can clothe itself with handspun and enjoins that as it can, so it must clothe itself with the product of the cottages. "Our patriotism must carry us through." says the apostle of Khaddar in Bengal But the Swarajist leader does not lay down canonical dicta with regard to Khaddar. Remarkably full from dogma, as he would wish us to imagine, he did not see what was wrong in some of the Tarakeswar Satyagrahis not wearing Khaddar. This is one of the subtle transitions by which the Swarajya Party is drifting away from its former self. Mr. C. R. Das has to say it now, because the conduct of his party in regard to Khaddar has been the subject of much adverse comment. It is quite common with them to go to the courts to which they have returned after a transitory boycott, clad in foreign clothes. But they must enter the Council halls in a Khaddar outfit. It has thus become an occasional affair, and a ceremonial costume, and Khaddar as the instrument of economic redemption has ceased to have its appeal. It has degenerated into tribal badge and into a symbol from which the reality has fled. Still Acharya Roy is fighting a heroic battle, and the men of the villages to whose hungry mouths the charkha has brought bread, these at least are with him.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The advance which during the past week has taken place in quotations for the raw material appears to have brought back a little of the confidence which was lost through the unexpectedly favourable "Condition Report" issued on the 3rd instant. Dealers however are not as yet too sanguine about the maintenance of prices on their present level and there is still a tendency in most quarters to adopt a waiting policy. Sterling Exchange has been rather stronger during the week, but any assistance to be gained from this has been more than counterbalanced by the enhanced limits from Home. Reflactment contracts are nevertheless reported to have been negotiated, with Grey Dhooties again predominating.

Grey Shirtings.—We hear of a few forward purchases having been made at low rates, but otherwise there is nothing of interest to report. Deliveries have been poor.

Dhooties.—Fresh business continues to be transacted for August to December shipment, in all Grey styles. Sales from the bazar, however, leave much to be desired and the tendency is for prices to be easier.

Whites.—It is reported that "to arrive" business has been satisfactorily concluded in White Shirtings, White Mulls and White Nainsooks, but not in any very large quantities.

Miscellaneous.—This section is still very quiet.

Yarn.—There is no improvement to report.

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

There is little of interest to report with regard to our local yarn market. Demand from the main up-country consuming areas has been disappointing but a satisfactory feature of the situation is that stocks are low and values remain fairly steady.

We quote per 5 lbs. according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10s. Rs. 4-12-0 to 5-0-0.
Mule 12s. Rs. 4-13-0 to 5-3-0.
Mule 14s. Rs. 5-2-0 to 5-6-0.
Mule 16s. Rs. 5-5-0 to 5-9-0.
Mule 20s. Rs. 5-11-0 to 5-15-0.
Mule 22s. Rs. 5-15-0 to 6-3-0.

COAL.

During the week the market has been very quiet with only a small business passing. Wagons continued in good supply. Raisings showed signs of an improvement.

The following are the current quotations:—

Desherghur—Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 11.
13, 14 and 15 Seams, Jherria—Rs. 9 to Rs. 9-8.
11 and 12 Seams, Jherria—Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6.
10 Seam, Jherria—Rs. 5 to Rs. 5-8.
Raneegunge—Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-8.

GUNNY MARKET.

Calcutta, 15th July, 1924.

The following is Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.'s Weekly Gunny Market Report:—

Heavy Goods.—The preliminary Jute forecast figures which were issued at the commencement of the week had little effect on values which were well maintained. Latterly a brisk demand set in and a fair trade resulted in Cubans, Heavy Cess up to the end of the year, and in Australian Cornsacks for the season at enhanced rates, the latter changing hands up to an advance of Rs. 3 on previous quotations.

For the U. K. and Continent.—E. Bags for August at Rs. 39-12-0 to Rs. 40; D. W. Nitrate Bags (25 ozs.) for October at Rs. 36-4-0 to Rs. 37, for January at Rs. 35 to Rs. 36; B. Twills for July at Rs. 52 to Rs. 53, for August at Rs. 51-8-0 to Rs. 52; Twill Sacking 27"—16 ozs. (6 x 8) for July at Rs. 25; Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2¼ lbs. for Ready at Rs. 60; Liverpool Twills for July at Rs. 61-4-0 to Rs. 63; Liverpool Twills (41 x 23 hd.) for early August at Rs. 62-8-0 basis; Cuban Sugar Bags for July/September at Rs. 72, for August/September at Rs. 72, for October-December at Rs. 69-8-0 to Rs. 70.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 x 8) 2¼ lbs. for September at Rs. 59.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for July at Rs. 52 to Rs. 53, for August at Rs. 51-8-0 to Rs. 52, for August/September at Rs. 50-8-0 to Rs. 52; Liverpool Twills for July at Rs. 61-4-0 to Rs. 63, for October at Rs. 60; Woolpacks (10 lbs.) for February/March at Rs. 2-4-0.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July at Rs. 53-8-0 to Rs. 56-12-0, for August at Rs. 54 to Rs. 56-8-0, for August/September at Rs. 55 to Rs. 56, for early November at Rs. 55-12-0, for November/December at Rs. 53; A. Twills (48") for November at Rs. 62 basis; Woolpacks for July at Rs. 3-3-0, for November at Rs. 2-10-0, for November/December at Rs. 2-10-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for August at Rs. 39-12-0 to Rs. 40, for January at Rs. 39, for January/March at Rs. 39; Hy. C's for Ready a tRs. 51-12, for July at Rs 51-4-0 to Rs. 52-8-0, for early August at Rs. 51, for August at Rs. 51-12-0, for August/September at Rs. 52, for September/October at Rs. 49-12-0 for October/December Rs. 50 to Rs. 51, for January/March at Rs. 49 to Rs. 50-8-0 to Rs. 50; A. Twills for August at Rs. 67 for November at Rs. 62, for December/January at Rs. 61 to Rs. 61-8-0 for January at Rs. 61, for January/March at Rs. 61, for April/June at Rs. 58.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—D. W. Flour Bags for October/December at Rs. 62, for January/March at Rs. 60; B. Twills for July at Rs. 52 to Rs. 53, for August at Rs. 51-8-0 to Rs. 52, for August/September at Rs. 50-8-0 to Rs. 52 for October/December at Rs. 48-8-0, to Rs. 51, for January/March at Rs. 49 to Rs. 50, for April/June at Rs. 48-8-0; Liverpool Twills for July at Rs. 61-4-0 to Rs. 63 for October at Rs. 60, for October-December at Rs. 59-12-0.

Hessians—also followed the same trend, though Shippers have not displayed the same activity as the bazaar dealers, who have operated to a limited extent for deliveries up to March next year at a higher level of prices.

9 porters for Ready and July at Rs. 15-8-0 to Rs. 16-0-0 to Rs. 15-15-0, for August/September at Rs. 15-7-0 to Rs. 16-0-0 to Rs. 15-14-0, for October/December at Rs. 15-4-0 to Rs. 15-12-0, for October/March at Rs. 15-8-0, for January/March at Rs. 15-8-0.

40"—9 ozs. for Augnst/September at Rs. 16-12-0 basis.

36"—9/40 for July at Rs. 16-12-0 basis to Rs. 17-4-0 basis; for July/August at Rs. 16-4-0 basis, for August at Rs. 16-4-0 basis to Rs. 17 basis.

50"—10 ozs. for January/March at Rs. 19-8-0.

Hessian Bags 56 x 28 hd. ex 40"—8 ozs. for July at Rs. 36.

Cotton Packs (3 lbs) for early August at Rs. 94 to Rs. 95, for 15th August at Rs. 94 to Rs. 94-8-0, for August at Rs. 94 to Rs. 95, for early September at Rs. 95 to Rs. 94-8-0 for September at Rs. 94-8-0.

11 porters for Ready and July at Rs. 21-4-0 to Rs. 22, for July/September at Rs. 21-4-0 to Rs. 21-8-0 for August/September at Rs. 21 to Rs. 21-14-0 to Rs. 21-12-0, for October/December at Rs. 20 to Rs. 21, for January/March at Rs. 20.

45"—11 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 22, for January/March at Rs. 21-8-0 to Rs. 21-4-0 to Rs. 21-8-0, Australian Bran Bags (20 ozs.) for January/June at Rs. 38-0-0.

Hessian Bags 47 x 30 hd. ex 40"—11 ozs. for July at Rs. 44.

CAUSE LIST.

(TUESDAY, July 22.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

3-24—3643-23—In person, Purshram Dattaram Shamdasani and and v The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and ors, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

26-24—2502-19—Mehta L and Co, Jagesibhai Visram and Co v Chandmal Chaganmal, Kanga and Co.

32-24—1214-21—Hiralal and Co, D S Yandi v Torlief Ashland Ltd, M B Chothia.

33-24—4453-21—Matubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhoy and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.

34-24—2936-21—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Nasserkanji Mehta v Hiralal Vithaldas, Shamrao M and H.

43-24—2171-21—Mulla and M, V Balkrishna Mudaliar v M Shadak Sherappa and anr, Raghavayya N and Co.

45-24—In Insolvency 1105-23—Thakoredas and Co, Hurilal Naritanr Damnia and Amratlal Harilal Damnia.

46-24—4453-21—Matubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhai and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.

50-24—1343-24—Mantri and Co, Rukhiabai widow and ors v Abdulkadar Mahomedally Raja and anr, Matubhai J and M.

51-24—1960-23—Captain and V, Kuku Hirji Khetsy and anr v Ratilal Lakhmichand Khokhani and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

19-12—1160-10—Payne and Co, Rahim Vali Mahomed v Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia and anr, Payne and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

93-23—546-10—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Gangabai widow and ors v The Advocate-General of Bombay, Payne and Co.

MARTEN AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 49.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

40-23—2288-19—Malvi M R and Co, G C Nadkarni v Vithaldas Odhavji, Smetham B and L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

5159-23—Dharamsy D and Co, Khatizabai widow v Ebrahim Thaverbhoy and anr, Merwanji K and Co.

4577-23—Mulji Th and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Chandulal Dayabhai, Tyabji D and Co.

517-24—Manilal and Co, Moledina Mahomed v Sidik Hasam and others, Khandwalla and Chh.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4052-23—N C Dalal, H C John v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1141-24—Rustomji and G. Sheriff Noormahomed Hoode v Shivabhai Lallubhai and Co, Raghavayya N and Co.

3937-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Little and Co, Dabholkar and Co, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

2975-23—Manubhai and Co, Bai Hirabai widow v Chotlal Mulchand and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

5860-23—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal and Co v Gudarmal Maharaj, Tyabji D and Co.

184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurmukhrai v Nandlal Takorsydas and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

2361-23—Soonderdas and Co, Ramchandra Vishnu Shende v Hurilal Vijbhukhandas, Dikshit M and Co.

2734-23—Mulla and M, R Bassi and Co v Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo and anr, Amin and D, Malvi M R and Co.

5356-21—Soonderdas and Co, Natvarlal Motilal v Chotalal Kasturchand and ors, N C Dalal and Co.

5159-21—Matubhai J and M, N H Moos v Usak Bhugas Umerji and anr, Munchershaw and N.

2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Mathavdas Gokuldas Pasta and another v Ramzanali Sakmahomed Mulla and M.

494-23—Crawford B and Co, The Banco Nacional Ultramarino v Jethabhai Sanabhai and Co.

2396-23—Craigie B and C, Lyon, Lord and Co Ltd v J D Motta and Co, Shah and Co.

3536-23—Amarchand and M, S S Kothari and Co v Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

761-23—Captain and V, Vijbai widow v Keshavji Mulji and others, Payne and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Amin and D, Wadia G and Co.

2776-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

2760-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

4075-23—Crawford B and Co, The International Banking Corporation v H Pestonji and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, M Kala and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

24-23—Re Trimbak Vinayak Manohar, Divekar and B, Anpurnabai widow v Anant Ganesh, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2861-21—Malvi M R and Co, Shah Pranjiwandas Tarachand v Lakhmichand Nanchand and ors, Mulji Th and Co.

2752-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas v Rupchand Jiwansingh.

2846-21—Craigie B and C, The Sphere Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd v Messrs Dhanji and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

2869-21—Wadia G and Co, Narotam Chunilal v Chabildas Nathoobhai, Purnanand C and J.

2892-21—Jamsetji R and D, Fardunji Pestonji Mehta and ors vJehangir Framji Bharucha, Little and Co.

2689-21—Mulla and M, Goculdas Damoder v C M Parekh and ors, Madhowji and Co, Crawford B and Co.

2177-21—Mehta L and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Raoji Ghella, N C Dalal.

1265-21—Hiralal and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co v Ladhuram Chandiram, Soonderdas and Co.

2635-21—N C Dalal, Ramchand Gopalji v Kantishanker Jethashanker, Malvi M R and Co.

2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Dalpatbhai v Maneeklal Vadilal and ors, Jamsedji R and D, Motichand and D.

2655-21—Khandwalla and Chh, Bhogilal Gulabchandji v Bhurabhai Dulabhram.

SHORT CAUSES.

2622-23—M B Chothia and Co, Khotaram Meghji v Chelaram Tejahan, Mulji Th and Co.

270-24—Craigie B and C, W A Graham and Co v Mahomed Jaffer Muraj, Payne and Co.

3146-23—Captain and V, Purshotam Meghji and anr v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Vachha and Co, Dabholker and J, Captain and V, Pandia and Co.

4180-23—Payne and Co, Chhotalal A Chouhan v Ranchoddas Dhanji and anr, N C Dalal and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

4132-23—G B Pandya, The City Ice Supplying Co v Hyder Elahi Yusoof and Co, Jamshedji R and D.

1763-24—Motichand and D, Manilal Damodardas Mody v Chimanlal Chunilal Choksy, Dubash and Co.

2028-24—Manilal and K, Haji Gulamhusein Haji Faki Mahomed v Dinshaw S Mistry, Merwanji K and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER.

48-20—Jamsedji R and D, Namnitlal Chotalal and another v Hirabai widow, Shroff and L.

FOR PERSONAL DECREE.

418-23—Motichand and D, Manilal Bakore and others v Chotalal Maganlal Kothari and others, Pattel and E, Motichand and D, Kanga and S.

LONG CAUSES.

1089-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Hasammia Cumrudin and Sons v Oodesi and Co, Shamrao M and H.

2609-19—Dikshit M and Co, Vithaldas Jugwandas v Manomedbhai Esabhai and Co, Unwala P and P.

794-23—Thakoredas and Co, Lalubhai Nagardas and anr v Tuljaram C Khandwalla, Jehangir M and S.

SUMMARY SUIT.

876-24—Thakoredas and D, Mohanlal Chandalal vs Chandalal Dalichand and Co, Pandia and Co.

198-24—Thakoredas and Co, Ramnarayen Ramnath v R C Ramley, Purnanand C and J.

SHORT CAUSES.

347-24—Dubash and Co, Daolatram Kudavmal v Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K and Co.

3168-23—Dubash and Co, Ramchandra Bishanbhai Wayal v Ramsarup Bisani and anr, N C Dalal.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1909-23—Pandia and Co, Purshotamdas Mota v Karimbhoy Jatalbhoy and Co, Judah and S.

LONG CAUSE.

2969-19—N C Dalal and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v K M Subhaiyarsom, Hiralal and Co.

REFERENCES.

L A Ref 40-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v N H Moos, Ardeshir H D and Co.

33-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Shaik Meherbux Haji Kadarbux, Craigie B and C.

49-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Merwanji Muncherji Cama and ors, Shroff and L.

1-24—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Sakharam Govind Keny.

41-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Merwanji K and Co.

8-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy and ors, Payne and Co, Smetham B and L.

48-23—J C G Bowen, In Re Government v Jancooverbai widow.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

LONG CAUSES.

4078-21—Motichand and D, Liladhar Devji v Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.

4079-21—Motichand and D, Ebrahim Abdul Husein and ors v Abdul Husein Tayabbhai Khapat, Merwanji K and Co.

3885-21—Vrajlal and Co, Jagannath Chaganlal Bros v Padamsey Valabhdas and ors, Ferreira and V.

SHORT CAUSE.

5641-23—Sukhtanker and G, J H Trecholer v Abdulali Sulemanji, Amin and D.

LONG CAUSES.

3086-21—Dubash and Co, Shivbux Gorakhram b Mathuradas Manji, Mulla and M.

3641-21—Dubash and Co, Kedarnath Talsidas v Beharimal Jagamal, Amarchand and M.

3069-21—Dubash and Co, Kedarnath Baburam Meghraj and Co, Kedarnath Baburam Meghraj, Amarchand

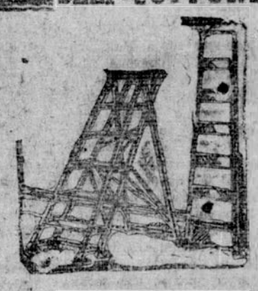
A SAFE AND RELIABLE MEDICINE
for general use where a purgative is indicated.

BRISTOL'S PILLS
Purely Vegetable Sugar Coated
are confidently recommended as a valuable remedial agent of mild yet positive action.
For All Chronic or Acute Liver Disorders.
One trial is sufficient to demonstrate their efficacy.

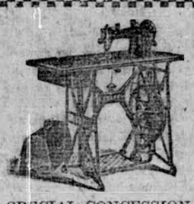
Sold Everywhere.
Also by Messs. B. K. Paul's Co.—M. R. Paul & Co., 1 & 3 Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta. Kemp & Co., Bombay. Dey Bros., 32 Mogul Street, Rangoon.

India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.,
HEAD OFFICE:—
I, LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA
UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE Co., of about its age.
The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.
Mr. George King, F F. A., F.I-A. (London)—one of the greates Actuaries of London—in congratulating the Policy-holders and Shareholders of the Company on the result of the last Valuation says:—
"The very Satisfactory position which the Valuation discloses."
WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business
For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to:
THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD.
Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.
Pt, CHAUDHURI Secretary, Head Office CALCUTTA.

SELF-SUPPORTING STEPS & LADDERS



These steps are well made in Birchwood and are the firmest and strongest. They are unsurpassed for lightness. When folded they occupy very little space, their extreme thickness being only 2½ inches. The treads also 10 inches and are 6 inches deep. The top tread is 7½ in. deep by 13 in. wide. All moving parts are rivetted.
PRICES ON APPLICATION
CLUBWALLA & COMPANY
10, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.



THE MOST POPULAR
PFAFF SEWING MACHINES
and
accessories are always obtainable at the fixed prices in the following branches:
BRANCHES:—Lalbag—Bombay, Poona, Nasik, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum, Hubli, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Sangli, Ahmadnagar.
SPECIAL CONCESSION RATES will be allowed to all charitable institutions and dispensaries.
V. V. Thakur, Managing Director,
BELL & Co., Ltd., Bombay No. 2.

THE CURE FOR "DIABETES."
DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR
"DIABETES SPECIALIST."
Is in Possession of A rare Specific for the cure of
DIABETES
of the many patients whom he has cured...
Mr. N. K. KARODE, Chemical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes:—"I am glad to certify that Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivedy for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment the Sp. Gr. of his urine was 1,038 and it gradually fell to 1,015 and accordingly the quantity of sugar also decreased and came down almost to normal. Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment."
Consultation Hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.
Address:—"Chia Buildings" Khetwadi Main Road, opp. Girgaon Post Office, Bombay.

AN ORGANIZATION WITH COMPETENT STAFF AND COMPLETELY EQUIPPED TO HANDLE YOUR INTEREST IN MOTOR ACCESSORIES.
The
ADVANCE MOTOR Co.
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Wire:—"Automotive" Phone 26106

RONUK

"Q.P." BOOT POLISH

Quick Polish is the Quality Polish. Cleans, preserves and polishes. Brown Q.P. removes old stains in a wonderful way.

Obtainable at leading Stores and Bazars.

RONUK, Ltd., Portslade, Sussex, England.

SLEEPLESSNESS

due to excessive heat, overwork, worry or anxiety, is promptly overcome by Phenalgin. Instead of sleepless, restless, age-long nights, a few doses of

PHENALGIN

will restore tranquility to the over-wrought nervous system and ensure calm, refreshing slumber with freedom from headache or irritability on rising. Phenalgin is not depressing and is therefore safe as well as certain.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents :—

E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.

Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING.

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineaion costs Re. 1 only: 5 years' reading Rs. 3 1st Part life reading in 10 items Rs. 10. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Newara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my lifetime experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to S. N. Pillai, Proprietor, THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

THE LOOSE CHANGE.

It is easy to avoid great unnecessary expenditures, but it is the aggregate of many small amounts you spend foolishly that keeps you from success.

OUR

HOME SAVINGS SAFE SCHEME

helps you save your small amounts and makes you THRIFTY, squandering neither substance nor vitality.

START AN ACCOUNT TO-DAY with

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

OUR

'New Mahin Flute'

Harmoniums have been the most popular instruments now a days.

Please ask for free Catalogue.

Parisian Company

Post Box : 414(×), CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Address;

"SANGITALAY."

EAST AND WEST.

The Premier & Justice Mccardie.

Certain eminent lawyers in Parliament have been described as being greatly disturbed over Mr. Justice McCardie's summing-up in the O'Dwyer libel case but it was left to Mr. Lansbury to put down a motion of censure. In reply to his demand for a day to discuss the question of an address to the Crown for the Judge's removal, the Prime Minister made a rather curious statement. He said that there was no question of "moral delinquency," which is the only constitutional ground of an address against a Judge; that in regard to General Dyer and Amritsar, the present Government completely associated itself with the Government of the day; but that the right of the Judiciary to pass judgment on the Executive must be upheld. This right, however, being established, it was all the more necessary that Judges "should guard themselves against pronouncements upon issues involving grave political consequences which are not themselves being tried." This rebuke was needlessly gentle, for Mr. Justice McCardie's passage on General Dyer amounted to a compendious judgment upon the Government of India, the Secretary of State, and the Army Council, who had no part whatever in the libel case of O'Dwyer v. Nair. The passage which Mr. MacDonald described as "objectionable," occurred, he said, "not in a considered written judgment, but in an oral charge to a jury," and its form showed that the Judge "was not informed as to what took place." That, perhaps, is severe enough, implying as it does that the Judge had not seriously troubled either to hear the evidence or to consider what he was saying. It seems, however, to us a pity that other members of the House should not have had an opportunity of expressing their opinion on this most unfortunate judicial episode. —The "New Statesman."

The New French Premier

Herriot as Premier will determine the new policy of France. His revocation of the decrees expelling 7,000 Germans from the Ruhr is excellent; we hope the deported Rhinelanders and citizens of the Palatinate will also be allowed to go home. Herriot established himself as a remarkably able and energetic administrator in a long term as Mayor of Lyons; but he has yet to prove himself as a politician. His appointment of General Nollet, former chief of the Inter-allied Military Mission in Berlin, as Minister of War was doubtless intended as a shrewd political gesture. Herriot is committed to the evacuation of the Ruhr, but he cannot afford to let Poincare's adherents assert that he gave away that "guaranty" for nothing. The recent elections showed the strength of the German reactionaries, who would, of course, prefer to pay no reparations at all; and Herriot had to make it plain that his Government would insist upon the utmost possible reparations and hold to the disarmament provisions of the Treaty of Versailles. Nollet's appointment is such a warning. The Reichstag has, fortunately, voted a general endorsement of the Dawes Plan, and Stresemann's recent discussion of the reparation problem showed common sense. Germans, he said, did not admit sole responsibility for the war. But after all, Germany had lost the war, and the loser has to pay.—The New York "Nation."

" A Self-Appointed Thug "

Has Mussolini gone too far? The news dispatches indicate that although the Italians are willing to tolerate a self-appointed thug as their ruler, they want him and his followers to be reasonable about the murders they commit. There are right and wrong ways to do these things; certain persons that may be picked as victims and others that would better be left alone. To pick a Socialist leader out of the Chamber of Deputies and deliberately make away with him seems to have annoyed a good many persons who have stomached the rest of Fascism. By a fine show of words about justice and the sacrifice of a few henchmen Mussolini will doubtless save his face; but the moral seems to be that a dictator should be careful not to be too dictatorial.—The New York "Nation."

The Matteotti Murder

Every day shows more clearly the extent to which the murder of Signor Matteotti has shaken the whole fabric of Fascismo. It is now generally accepted that the crime was not an outbreak of irresponsible fanaticism, but was instigated by persons high in the councils of the Fascist movement, and it is freely alleged that its motive was the suppression of evidence obtained by Signor Matteotti as to financial scandals in which these patriots were implicated. Recent arrests include Signor Rossi, former Chief of the Ministerial Press Bureau, and Signor Marinelli, the Administrative Secretary of the Fascista organization, and the results of the inquiries to be held must be awaited with the gravest apprehension by the leaders of the movement there is no question as to Signor Mussolini's genuine desire both to bring the criminals to justice and to use the crime as an occasion for "purifying" the Administration. He has, however, to face a formidable combination of difficulties in the growing popular indignation on the one hand, and the increasing turbulence of the Fascist extremists on the other. The weakest point in his position is that, however, much he may disapprove this particular crime, it is the logical result of his own political ideas. Again and again he has advocated the use of violence for political ends. Even in his speech to the Senate last Monday, he emphasized the basis of his Government in revolutionary methods and made it clear that he regarded the return to legal and constitutional procedure as a mere matter of expediency, subject to limitation at the Government's convenience. When a leader enunciates such doctrines, his followers will apply them in their own way and at their own time.—The "Nation and The Athenaeum."

A Lost Opportunity

The Prime Minister made a careful, though very brief statement on Mr. Justice McCardie's charge to the jury in the O'Dwyer libel case, in reply to Mr. Lansbury's request for time to debate the matter. Mr. MacDonald remarked that, however "unfortunate" the words used by Mr. Justice McCardie during the trial of the O'Dwyer libel case, "they clearly did not constitute the kind of fault, amounting to a moral delinquency, which constitutionally justifies an address as proposed," and that a Parliamentary discussion would only add to the harm done by them in India. He took the opportunity again to declare that the Government completely associated itself with the decision of the Government in office at the time of the Amritsar tragedy, and drew attention to the fact that the unquestioned right of the judiciary to pass judgment on the Executive if it thinks fit involves a corresponding obligation to guard against "pronouncements upon issues, involving grave political consequences, which are not in themselves being tried." We agree with every word of the Prime Minister's statement, but we nevertheless regret that the House of Commons has not been given an opportunity to pass a resolution, not attacking Mr. Justice McCardie personally, but dissociating itself from the views he expressed. Mr. MacDonald's statement is perfectly correct, but some more dramatic stroke was needed to undo the harm done in India by Mr. Justice McCardie's *obiter dicta*. In a case of this kind the emphasis with which words are invested by the circumstances in which they are uttered is of great importance.—The "Nation and The Athenaeum."

Zaghlul's Claims.

Mr. MacDonald stated in Parliament a few days ago that he had invited Zaghlul Pasha to come to London to discuss the four subjects which were "reserved" when Egypt was granted "independence." Two of these are of the utmost importance: the security of communications (primarily the Canal) and the Sudan. In his latest speech Zaghlul throws down the plainest kind of challenge to England. In an interview with a journalist the other day he stated that he saw no reason why the Canal should not be under Egyption administration and every reason why the Sudan should belong to Egypt. We wonder what Mr. MacDonald hopes to gain from a conference with Zaghlul, particularly as Lord Parmoor, speaking on behalf of the Government in the House of Lords on Wednesday, stated that the Sudan was not going to be abandoned "in any sense whatever."—"Saturday Review."

Liabilities in Iraq

I am still not clear about the military responsibilities which we have accepted for the defence of Iraq, or the period for which they will be in force. All that is clear is that we adopted a "take it or leave it" policy with the Iraqis over the treaty. Now that Iraq has ratified, I suppose that British ratification will follow, but when the treaty comes before the House of Commons, I trust that definite information on these points will be extracted from the Government. Our lighthearted acceptance of extra military responsibilities, while at the same time carrying out a policy of disarmament by gesture, may cause future historians to doubt our sanity.—"Truth".

Russia and the C. E. R.

In their efforts to obtain the loan that is the main object of their mission here the Soviet Delegation has been offering the Chinese Eastern Railway as security. This railway is the link between the Trans-Siberian and the South Manchuria Railways, and runs entirely over Chinese territory. As a matter of fact the C.E.R., under the Convention recently signed by China and the Soviet Government, is under an option to purchase by China. The offer of the line as security for a loan brought strong protests from Japan and France. As both are interested directly or indirectly in the line, this is not surprising; what is more significant is the fact that these Powers were supported in their action by the United States. Not for several years has America shown herself so concerned about Manchuria.—Saturday Review."

The Sikhs and the People

Religious harmony is wanted always and everywhere in India, but there is a peculiar demand for it in the Punjab at the present moment, so that the unusual tension there is all the more unfortunate. We believe that if the Hindus and Muslims were on even moderately friendly terms, the pressure of their joint opinion would have enabled the reasonable Sikhs to withstand the wild men who have brought their community into such general discredit. As things stand, however, Hindu and Muslim opinion may be said to cancel out, while the formenters of disorder on each side look to the wilder Sikhs for support, so that these latter find themselves confronted only by the police, instead of by an irresistible volume of public opinion, with the police ready to assist in its expression. The cables have hinted recently that Sir Malcolm Hailey is going to tackle Sikh lawlessness in earnest, and, if the anticipation is correct, he will have behind him the good wishes of the friends of India on this side, but for practical purposes it would be much more to the point if he could count on a united Legislature in his own province, and we fear that is just what he cannot do.—"The Near East."

The Indian Reforms Inquiry

By manoeuvres on which it would be well to keep a sharp eye an inquiry into the possibilities of improvement "within the Government of India Act" is being widened until there is danger of just such a general constitutional inquest as the Government of India and all parties in Parliament here have opposed as premature. There is a case for scrapping the Government of India Act. There is also a case, though not a very strong one, for working it till revision becomes due in 1929. But it would be extremely foolish and dangerous to allow Indians engaged in the present inquiry to think that, by declaring no advance possible within the Act, they can force alteration of the superstructure without change in the foundations. Either the inquiry must be kept within the narrowest bounds, or it must be stopped. It cannot be suffered to expand at the will of Indian malcontents, and just where they wish, while taking no note of the fundamental failure of the Act.—"Saturday Review."

Hindus and Moslems.

Another advance in the direction of reality, is, we fear, indicated in the news that the Punjab Government finds itself compelled to prosecute two journals for inflammatory religious propaganda. Press prosecutions are hateful things to administrators, and we may be sure that Sir Malcolm Hailey would have nothing to do with them if he could help it, but the truth is that in the Punjab, and also in some other parts of India, large numbers of Hindus and Moslems are ready to fly at each other's throats, and journalists who exploit such embittered feelings need not expect sympathy from their profession as a whole. We notice that some of the Indian politicians now in England still affect to ignore the acuteness of the existing religious tension. They would do their country much better service if they would take the trouble to ascertain the facts, to trace the causes at work, and endeavour to remove or counteract them. It is the knowledge of continued religious bitterness which, more than any other factor in the situation, discourages those Englishmen who wish to see India go steadily forward, and they look not for paper compromises drawn up by politicians, but for such effective work among the people that compromises of that sort may be rendered unnecessary.—"The Near East."

The Indian "Extremists."

The manoeuvres of the various sections into which the Indian extremists have divided are still in progress as we write, and it would be unprofitable to attempt a forecast of the outcome, but in any case they must be allowed to have led India some little way forward along the arduous path of reality, because the rivals have begun to say in public what they really think about each other, and, in doing so, some of them occasionally hit upon the truth. A striking example is the contention of the "parliamentary Swarajists," as we suppose they must now be called, that Mr. Gandhi, however saintly he may be, is a man unfit to take part in practical politics. A live democracy would have noticed that obvious fact some years ago, but in India the sense of political discrimination is still largely undeveloped, and the saint has loomed through the mist like a statesman, with decidedly unfortunate results: By and by we may hope for a clearer recognition of the principle of division of labour. It is the saint's business to inspire and purify politics, but not to construct platforms. Mr. Gandhi's amateur carpentry is now widely distrusted, and he will do more to promote his own honourable ideals, if he will leave platforms to the professionals, and concentrate his efforts on his proper work.—"The Near East."

TAXING OFFICE IN THE HIGH COURT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Hardly one who has to deal with any litigation in the High Court is not acquainted with the above office. It is this office where attorneys' bills are taxed and the increase or decrease in the costs of litigation depends much on the staff of that office and the Taxing Officer.

Clerks, who join the Commissioners and Taxing office, rise by gradation and by and by the work of taxing attorneys' bills is placed in their hands. They do not know the A B C of an attorneys' work and the various kinds of proceedings in attorneys' offices. It is these clerks that tax the attorneys' bills provisionally in the first instance. The Taxing Officer has no time to go through the bills item by item. Of course, attorneys and clients have opportunity to appear before the Taxing Master when the bills are finally taxed and urge their objections but they then do not generally like to worry the Taxing Master with the details of taxation. So much depends on the clerks who tax the bills in the first instance.

My object in writing this is to point out to the learned Chief Justice that in future when appointments are to be made only those persons who are graduates and who have worked in the attorney's line either as bill clerks or managing clerks must be appointed taxing clerks. They know the routine work of the attorneys' offices and can to a certain extent grasp and appreciate the work done by the attorneys. They can understand the observations written, the points of law and questions of facts involved in cases, the nature of suits and other details, on the grasp of which is decided the heavy items of Instructions for brief in attorneys' bills. The litigating public also will be able to get better justice and they may feel confident that they will not be killed in costs.—Yours etc.,

A LITIGANT.

SOMETHING EVERY MOTHER SHOULD KNOW ABOUT.

Baby's Own Tablets

Worms rob children of nourishment, give them pains in the stomach and bowels, spoil their sleep and steal their strength. Administered for a few days, Baby's Own Tablets drive out worms and then the little sufferer rapidly improves. His appetite increases, he sleeps well, becomes pink, plump and happy.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, are an absolutely pure and safe specific for infantile indigestion, constipation, colic, diarrhoea, teething pains, croup and colds. They induce calm, restful sleep in a natural way and assist development.

Chemists sell Baby's Own Tablets at 14 annas for a vial. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ranji and Co.

Sustains Energy and Strength

When feeling a little languid or exhausted, through pressure of work or social engagements, a cup of 'Allenburys' Malted Milk will quickly dispel the fatigue, soothe the tired nerves and restore strength and energy.

The 'Allenburys'

MALTED MILK

(PREDIGESTED)

is so easy of digestion that it may be taken at any time—with meals, between meals or on retiring. It is a light, yet rich and complete food, suitable for everyone from childhood to old age.

EASY TO MAKE. PLEASANT TO TAKE.

Obtainable from all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.

LONDON.

Special Representative for India—

A. H. P. JENNINGS,

Block E, 2nd Floor, Clive Buildings,

CALCUTTA.

AVERY

302

TESTING MACHINES OF ALL KINDS AND FOR EVERY PURPOSE

DOUGALL Rd. BOMBAY.

A whole year for Rs. 3.

You can get the new volume—Vol. XV—of that big and bright Progressive and Inspiring—instructive and invaluable monthly magazine of Technology, Handicrafts & Commerce—

INDUSTRY

For Rs. 3 only a year—Supplied free to your home.

INDUSTRY is subscribed by more than treble the number of subscribers of any other magazine in India and is read by many times more, because—

INDUSTRY is written for the benefit of the readers and is always guided and controlled by the Opinion and necessity of the readers:

INDUSTRY tells how fortunes are made, how manufactures are built, how industries are revived, how schemes are developed, how trades are organised and how money is earned—*Subjects of vital interest to everyone.*

INDUSTRY tells its readers what they want to know—at the right time, by the right style, and is written by men who knew and deal with their subjects in right earnest.

A SINGLE issue of INDUSTRY is worth thousand times more than the whole year's subscription and its thousands of readers acknowledge it so. We wish every home in India to receive INDUSTRY and in order that it may go into your home we will send you first—

A Specimen Copy Free

And shall await your decision to subscribe. If you are undecided with one specimen copy and do not like it after you have received it for three months (after subscribing to it) we will return your money and stop sending you the Paper.

This shows very plainly that we know you will be pleased with INDUSTRY and will never be willing to discontinue it. We know you will be so delighted that you will also get your friends to subscribe—as thousands of our readers have already done.

The July Special Number will be The Cotton Industry Special

Which will deal with cotton production, spinning, milling, Textile, Handloom in fact every phase of the industry pointing out what the homefolk and the big fellow can do in its development in each one's own way

IN ADDITION TO

The usual articles, tried formulas, new Ideas, replies to queries, etc. etc.

Rupees 3 secures you the whole Volume.

You cannot wait when opportunity knocks on the Door. Drop your card to-day and receive the specimen copy free.

Manager, INDUSTRY, Shambazar, Calcutta.

Advtg. Agents in Bombay—B. Dattaram & Co. Grant Road.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

JACQUES THIBAUD,

one of the greatest violinists of the present age, records exclusively for

"His Master's Voice"

A new record by this famous artiste is issued this month
Ask your dealer to play

D.B.518 DANZA ESPANOLA

to you. You will be charmed with it. Particulars of other "Thibaud" records can be obtained from our New Double-sided Celebrity Catalogue, which your dealer will be pleased to supply.

12-inch Double-sided Celebrity Record, Rs. 7-0

The Gramophone Company, Ltd.

Post Box 43 CALCUTTA — Post Box 116 BOMBAY

No. 337.

"His Master's Voice"

"If I were G.O.C. I'd issue WEST END WATCHES to every son of a gun in the whole Army"

"I've always found that they will stand any amount of hard wear"

"May I introduce myself?—my name's Neverlate. You are quite right about WEST END WATCHES and I'd like to point out that the Company make a big range for you Officers as well as inexpensive designs for the Rank and File".

West-End Watch Co

BOMBAY CALCUTTA

A Watch of Nations

Illustrated Catalogue FREE.

"The MATCHLESS"

NICKEL SILVER Rs. 21

FINE SILVER " " 26

COPYRIGHT

SMOKE

CAPSTAN

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES and TOBACCO

TOBACCO

OBTAINABLE IN THREE STRENGTHS.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS

BRISTOL & LONDON.

THE AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS Co., Ltd.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ICKS, PICKAXES, POWRAHS, HAMMERS, CHISELS, TEA GARDEN TOOLS, etc. etc.

All tools of the highest quality guaranteed equal to the best imported, Made from Indian Steel by Indian workmen using the most up-to-date machinery. All tools hardened and tempered by special processes ensuring a constant standard of quality. Enquiries Solicited.

AGENTS:—

Messrs. Vithaldas Dameder Thakersey & Co.,

2 RAMPART ROW, FORT

Sole Agents for C. P. & Berar:

Messrs Thakar Trivedi & Co.,

Hansapuri, Circle No. 23, Nagpur.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS,

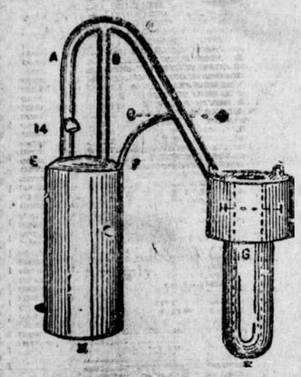
FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

ICE.

Pure Ice without Ether or Ammonia, made at home simply with Fire.



FIRST COST IS THE ONLY COST.

APPLY FOR FREE LIST TO

ALEX. BRAULT.

(Established at Calcutta since 1886)
7-1, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
SOLE AGENT FOR THE EAST FOR MANY NOVELTIES.

TITO-LANDI LAMPS

OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923.

FLAMME BLEUE

PETROL AND KEROSINE STOVES.
OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1923

PREMIUM BONDS.

BOOKLET Posted free on Application.

Illustrated

Sunday Edition

of

"Bombay Chronicle"

The Most Readable

SUNDAY PAPER IN INDIA

CONTAINS

Latest Foreign & Indian Telegrams

SPECIAL FEATURES:

- A Bombay Diary.
- The World of Sport.
- Auction Bridge of To-day.
- Literature and Art.
- Scientific Miscellany.
- Nature Notes.
- Short Story.
- Woman's Page, etc.

A Dak Edition is being issued so as to reach our moffussil subscribers on Sunday or early Monday morning—that is full 24 hours earlier than it used to be.

Annual Subscription

LOCAL	Rs. 5-0
MOFFUSSIL	Rs. 6-0
FOREIGN	Rs. 9-0

Single Copy Annas two only.

MAN IS ALWAYS IN DANGER OF DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS.

Headache, Earache, Toothache, Vomitting Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysentery, Influenza and Plague; so also Hurts and Wounds, Burns and Scalds, Bites and Stings of Snake, Scorpion, mad dog, wasp and bee &c., are generally sudden. You will **promptly and satisfactorily** cure them without paying heavy fees if you administer the cure-all of the century:—

Pt. Thakur Datta Sharma Vaidya's

AMRITDHARA

Price Rs. 2-8-0. Sample As. /8/- only.

Send for free booklet Amrit in English, Hindi, Urdu, Gujrati or Marathi. Direction paper in any language.

POSTAL OR TELE. ADD:— AMRITDHARA, 13 Lahore.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.